New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times

CITY POLITICS.

TOUCHING CITY FUSION.

SOFT-SHELL PRIMARIES.

Riot, Bloodshed, and Trouble in Several Wards.

NEW NOMINATIONS, &c., &c.

HALF-SHELLS ORGANIZED.

Soft-Shell Primary Elections.

Last evening was soft in all respects. The rain fell fast, but that did not prevent the Soft-Shell Tammany Democrats from holding their primary elections in the different Wards. In the Fifth and Thirteenth Wards there was fighting and bloodshed.

FIFTH WARD.

The notorious JOHN MCCARTNEY, having failed to get himself nominated on the delegation ticket, marched, with a strong party, to the voting place in Hudson-street, took possession of the "pigeon hole," and would not allow any ballots to be deposited, unless one of his men were admitted to the Soft sanctum to superintend the voting.

To this, the regular Tammany Inspectors demurred; there was some rowing and a general fight was imminent, when Captain CARPENTER, with a posse of police arrived, raised the blockade of the "pigeon hole," gave free ingress to the ballots and compelled MCCARTNEY to give the proceedings a wide berth. JOHN procured an old candle box, set up a booth in the street, and proceeded to put through his own ticket. This being completed, the box and its valuable contents were carried in a triumphal rowdy procession to Tammany Hall, where it will, of course, be ruled out by the redoubtable Captain RYNDERS and his big gun. When Soft meets Soft, look out for clubs, pistols and bowie knives.

ALMOST A RIOT—TWO NEW SETS—[illegible]

At the primary election, held last night at HUDSON's Railroad Hotel, in Fourth-avenue, near Forty-second-street, several futile attempts were made to take riotous possession of the polls.

It appears that the Inspectors of Election—GEORGE WEIR, ROGER DOLAN and JAMES REED, known as Herrick men—had possession of the ballot boxes in the front part of the house, where they were receiving the tickets, when a rush was made to force an entry by the outsiders who belonged to the McCarthy-alias-Wood party.

Upon this, information was conveyed to the Nineteenth Ward Police Station, when three sections of the District Police, numbering 23 men, under command of Captain TOWNSEY and his two Lieutenants, hastened to the spot in time to find the riotous procedure dwindled down to the confusion usually attending primary elections. The police made their appearance at about 5½ o'clock. It was, however, stated that two men were badly, though not seriously, injured in the melee.

The election then proceeded to its close at sunset. The MCCARTHY or WOOD party claiming to have polled above 3,100 votes to HERRICK's 1,600, expressed an ardent desire to get "fair play" from the Inspectors. Some row, not a little, was given round, and then a body of men—say from 400 to 500—made a rush at the hall door at the other end of the building, under the supposition that the ballot-boxes would be removed to the private apartment of Mr. REED, that the votes might be sold.

The foremost of the party succeeded in forcing in two panels of the door, when they were somewhat awed by the formidable attitude assumed by the occupants of the house, who armed themselves as best they could, two of whom were seen brandishing a pickaxe and a shovel. During this interlude, the police forced their way through the crowd, and with free use of their clubs succeeded in driving the would-be intruders back. No arrests were made. The activity of the police in the matter served to quell the excitement, and the tickets were counted out, when the HERRICK nominations were declared to be duly elected.

TERRIBLE ELECTION RIOT IN THE THIRTEENTH WARD—ONE MAN SHOT.

A terrible riot occurred last evening at the polls of the Soft Shell Primary Election in the Thirteenth Ward. One man was shot and many others were badly bruised and cut.

The difficulty that led to the disturbance has been brewing for some time.

The Soft-Shells of the Thirteenth Ward have been sundered into two parties, chiefly on personal issues, for a year past, and each had a separate primary ticket in the field to be balloted for last night. One of them was headed THOMAS H. FERRIS, and the other MARTIN D. BRYANT.

THOMAS H. FERRIS at the last Primary, being dissatisfied at the appointment of one of the then Inspectors, avowed his determination to drag him from behind the ballot-box, and *bet a hat that he would do so*. The circumstance having got abroad, the friends of the Inspector mustered in strong force to prevent FERRIS from carrying out his threat; but despite their vigilance he did actually succeed with the assistance of some confederates, in *dragging from his place the Inspector to whom he was opposed*, thus winning his wager, and considerable notoriety, but making many determined foes.

The feud then engendered has ever since waged most fiercely.

The friends of FERRIS headed their ticket with his name and appointed him an Inspector of the primary elections.

This caused a good deal of ill-feeling to the other faction, many of whom made open threats that they would serve him as he had served their friend, the Inspector, last year.

So both factions prepared for open war.

The police of the Ward becoming cognizant of the state of affairs, made arrangements to resist any breach of the public peace.

And so, at an early hour last night, Capt. RUSSELL and Lieut. O'KEEFE, with a platoon of men, proceeded to the polls, which were held at OBERHOOK's drinking saloon, at the corner of Grand and Clinton streets. The platoon of police were secreted in a hall in the upper part of the building, while the Captain and Lieutenant stationed themselves at the polling place, which was very soon thronged with a number of both the opposing factions. The balloting proceeded for a time quietly, but soon symptoms of a disturbance became manifest. Epithets, threats and counter-threats were exchanged, and blows ensued. The friends of the BRYANT ticket, headed by "PATSY MCCORMICK," made a rush for the Inspector's box, with a view to drag FERRIS from behind it. The friends of FERRIS interposed, and a terrible riot immediately took place. The MCCORMICK party were all armed with short loaded-wood clubs, which they plied most fiercely. The police made their appearance and fought desperately, and after a time, succeeded in restoring order, but not before a great deal of bodily injury had been sustained.

During the fight GEORGE FERRIS (brother of THOMAS H. FERRIS,) drew a pistol and fired it at PATSY MCCORMICK, the leader of the opposition faction, but shot instead a man named SAMUEL MCDONNELL. The ball took effect in the thigh of MCDONNELL, passing completely through the flesh, but did not inflict, it is thought, a fatal wound. The wounded man was conveyed to his house in Delancey-street, where medical aid was procured him.

The police arrested GEORGE FERRIS and seven others, and conveyed them to the Station-house. All the prisoners were badly cut, FERRIS especially, was severely bruised about the head with blows from the clubs.

Police Justice BRENNAN opened Court in the Station-house, and after hearing statements of the officers, held GEO. FERRIS to bail in the sum of $2,000, PATRICK MCCORMICK and JAMES HORN in $300 each, and JAMES MCLANE in the sum of $300. They all found bail.

The other persons arrested were dismissed by the Justice, as no one appeared against them. Excitement reigned in the vicinity of the place of outrage up to a late hour last night. Fresh disturbances were looked for, and the police were on the qui vive to prevent it.

At the conclusion of the riot the election proceeded, and the result of it was announced to be the triumph of the FERRIS ticket, it having received about 150 votes, while the other ticket received but about 40 votes.

The Hard Shells.

The Hards have made the following Charter nominations:

SIXTH WARD.

For Councilmen—Eleventh District—Henry Hughes. Twelfth District—James McGowan. Thirteenth District—James E. Kerrigan.

EIGHTH WARD.

For Alderman—Albert W. Smith. *For Assessor*—Robert Lima. *For School Commissioner*—Henry W. Wilsone. *For School Trustees*—George Durodie, Dr. Francis Fleet. *For School Inspector*—Dr. Ed. T. Arnoux. *For Constables*—Abraham Moses, Richard A. Chambers.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

For Assessors—Samuel Hunter, Terrence McDonald, McCormick. *For Constables*—John Kerrigan, J. W. Somerindyke, Gleand, Wm. W. Frame. *For School Commissioner*—Stephen H. Roacher. *For School Trustees*—J. R. Dunn, J. W. Donovan, P. Fogarty.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

For Alderman—Michael Tuomey. *For Assessor*—Wm. S. Cole. *For School Commissioner*—Dr. Owen Sweeny. *For School Inspector*—John Duncan. *For School Trustees*—Patrick Collins, David Hastings. *To fill vacancy of School Trustee*—George Cassidy. *For Constables*—John Campbell, John Brady.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

For Councilmen—Thirty-ninth District—J. E. Ery. Fortieth District—John Smith. Forty-first District—Philip Fitzpatrick.

For Assessor—John S. Vreeland.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Hard Shells of the Thirteenth Assembly District, (Fifteenth Ward,) have nominated GEO. C. GENET for the Assembly.

The Whigs.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

For Councilmen—Forty-sixth District—J. W. T. Van Riper. Forty-seventh District—Benjamin F. Pinckney. Fiftieth District—Daniel T. Macfarlan.

For Assessor—Dudley B. Andrews.

Constables—Benjamin Morris, Varnum S. Mills.

School Commissioner—William Hibbard.

School Inspector—Joseph Whitehead.

School Trustees—Nathan C. Ely, Wm. H. Vanderhoef.

SECOND WARD CHARTER.

The Second Ward Whig Charter Convention met last night at No. 22 Ann-street. Alderman WILLIAMSON was unanimously renominated as a candidate for Alderman. Councilman CRIPTON was also unanimously renominated.

The Whigs of the Twelfth Ward have put in nomination the following charter ticket:

For Alderman—Geo. W. Jenkins. *Councilman*—Isaac A. Hopper. *Assessor*—A. C. Judson. *School Commissioner*—E. H. Brown. *Inspector of Schools*—G. R. Steele. *School Trustees*—John B. Hobby, H. H. Gregory, Wm. Dunning. *Inspectors of Election*—1st dist., Joseph Crookston, Benj. Sutton; 2d dist., Isaac Bucheler, John Gillelan; 3d dist., Wm. Oakley, C. W. Van Voorhis; 4th dist., E. H. Brown, S. S. Jackson; 5th dist., Rod'k A. Knox, J. P. Budd.

TWENTIETH WARD.

Alderman—G. H. Tucker.

Councilmen—Fifty-first District—J. N. Cousinhoven. Fifty-second District—John V. Gulley. Fifty-third District—Daniel D. Conover.

SIXTEENTH WARD CHARTER.

The delegates to this Convention met last evening at the Utah House, corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street. Only two nominations were made—W. H. BULL for Councilman Forty-fourth Council District; EDWARD WESTERVELT for Councilman Forty-fifth Council District. Owing to there not being present all the delegates, the remaining nominations were deferred to next Monday night, to which time the Convention adjourned.

MEETING OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The regular monthly meeting of the Democratic Whig General Committee was held at the Broadway House last evening. There was a full attendance of members, and quite a crowd of persons interested in the proceedings were attracted to the place. Gen. WM. HALL, the permanent Chairman, occupied the Chair. CHRISTIAN W. SHAFFER and CHAS. S. TAPPAN, Secretaries.

After the transaction of the usual formal business, the matter relative to the adoption of a platform was called up, and a motion was made that the platform of the Republicans be adopted.

An amendment was made, that the subject be referred to a Committee of five.

A long and animated discussion, thereupon arose.

Mr. C. W. SCHAFFER voted for the reference, and explained his vote by saying that the Whig candidates had unanimously determined at a recent meeting that the proper disposition of such a question was its reference to a Committee.

Another member suggested that if the Whig candidates were to be sold, it was proper to first ascertain at what price.

The amendment to refer was finally adopted—ayes 38, nays 16.

The Committee of five was appointed by the Chair, as follows: E. D. Smith, W. A. Dooley, M. R. Brewer, W. Adams, J. H. White.

Half Shells Organized.

The National Democratic Union Associations, *vulgariter*, Half Shells, held meetings last evening in all the Wards, to choose General and Ward Committees.

The several Committees met this evening at St. John's Hall, corner Delancy-street and the Bowery, to issue calls for Primary meetings and election of Nominating Committees.

The following comprise the General Committees, as far as received up to the hour of going to press:

First Ward—Wm. L. Wily, J. H. Williams, Michael Burns.

Third Ward—John Moore, H. Billings, P. Larkin.

Fifth Ward—E. B. Hart, D. Goodman Croly, Andrew Clark.

Sixth Ward—P. Williams, J. Glass, James Nesbitt.

Eighth Ward—John Wilson, Walter Miller, James McLaughlin.

Ninth Ward—W. Cotter, C. Miller, L. Mack.

Tenth Ward—George H. Clark, Jesse E. Nichols, —— Eichel.

Eleventh Ward—Aaron B. Rollins, Robert Earl, John Houghkirk.

Thirteenth Ward—Wesley Hunt, James Moran, John Riley.

Fifteenth Ward—George M. Giles, Charles H. Graham, Wm. W. Cooke.

Sixteenth Ward—W. M. Allen, W. B. Rasy, James Smith.

Twentieth Ward—Thos. W. Monteith, Timothy Waters, Jr., Henry Larkin.

Meeting of the Delegates to Syracuse—Touching City Fusion.

There was a meeting at the Astor House, last night, of the Delegates to the recent Conventions at Syracuse.

JOSEPH BLUNT was called to the chair, and THOMAS S. BERRY appointed Secretary.

Mr. BLUNT stated that the object of the meeting was to provide for a County Mass Meeting, and to prepare for action in the coming canvass.

A motion was made that the Mass Meeting be held on Friday night. Amended to Tuesday night of next week, and adopted.

The Chair appointed as a Committee of Arrangement, Messrs. E. A. STANSBERRY, Dr. J. W. KENNEDY, and THOMAS S. BERRY; and for a Committee of Correspondence, Messrs. E. D. MORGAN, L. SHERWOOD, and C. W. ELLIOTT.

On motion, Messrs. E. MCMULLEN, J. J. DOANE and R. T. HALLOCK were named as a Finance Committee.

Mr. SHERWOOD laid on the table, for information, a plan for County organization. He recommended the formation of Republican Ward organizations, with a board of members in each; that they elect Delegates to a Central Republican Committee, which shall be also a County and City Nominating Committee; Charter nominations to be made as the Ward Associations may determine; Senatorial and Assembly nominations to be by conventions made up in the several Districts by the Ward Associations.

Mr. STANSBERRY, the Chairman of the County Committee at the Mercer House, explained the origin and position of the Committee.

After an animated discussion, Mr. MORGAN moved to refer the whole matter of a plan for County organization to a Committee of six, (three of Whig and three Republican delegates,) to report at a future meeting. The Committee consists of Messrs. Morgan, Stansberry, Sherwood, McMullen, Thayer and Dayton.

Motion was made that the Committee be authorized to invite the Mercer House Central Committee to appoint a Committee of three to confer with them. Carried.

The same action was taken with reference to the Whig Committee.

Adjourned to Saturday night.

Independent Nomination.

The "Independent Democrats" of the Thirteenth Council District, (in the Sixth Ward,) have nominated RICHARD BARRY for Councilman.

☞ The Whig General Committees both of New-York and Brooklyn, seem shy of fusing. Their disposition in the matter may be got at by consulting the Political column this morning.

☞ Mr. JOHN L. ROWE (not Roe) was the nominee of the Republicans for Councilman of the Thirty-second District.

☞ They say Councilman MATHER has declined the nomination for Alderman, tendered him by the K. N.'s.

Marriage at Mr. Beecher's Church.

Upwards of a thousand persons were attracted to Plymouth Church last evening, despite the weather, by a marriage ceremony; or rather, by two of them. The parties who came first upon the stage were Mr. THEODORE TILTON, of the *New-York Observer*, and Miss ELIZABETH M. RICHARDS. Mr. BEECHER saw fit to depart from the usual custom on such occasions, and made a preliminary speech, very happily said, of course. Mayor HALL, Ex-Mayor HARPER, Dr. PRIME, and other notables, were among the invited guests.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

Nos. 5, 20, 21, 19, 24, 25, 30, 40, 42, 44.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Massachusetts Whig Convention at Worcester—Nomination for Governor.

WORCESTER, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

The Whig State Convention assembled here to-day; about 750 delegates were present, principally from the Eastern part of the State. Hon. J. T. STEVENSON presided, and made a speech against Fusion. Letters were read from Hon. R. C. WINTHROP, Hon. RUFUS CHOATE and others, in opposition to Fusion.

The resolutions declare that the Whig party should now, more than ever, keep itself aloof from the entangling alliances; that they are now, as ever, the party of the Constitution; that the pending election is a State matter; repudiate the Personal Liberty bill, and advocate its erasure before a [illegible]; that the present Liquor law is a failure, and that we go for a law which is constitutional, and will promote the cause of Temperance; that the organization of a Northern National party on the single issue of Slavery would endanger the existence of the Union, and the defeat of it would paralyze the Northern sentiment; that if a union of parties should ever become necessary, it must be a union of National patriots of all parties of the Union, to resist the aggression of fanaticism.

Hon. SAMUEL H. WALLEY, of Roxbury, late Whig member of Congress, was nominated for Governor unanimously, and being present, accepted the nomination for Governor in a brief speech.

MOSES DAVENPORT, of Newburyport, who declined the Liberal party nomination, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor. W. T. DAVIS, of Greenfield, was nominated for Secretary of State. REUBEN A. CHAPMAN, of Springfield, for Attorney General. JOHN SARGEANT, of Cambridge, for State Treasurer; and JOSEPH MITCHELL, of New-Bedford, for Auditor.

Mr. CHOATE, in his letter, said that the party of fusion is in the worst sense a geographical party, and that the Whigs will not join any party that does not carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union.

Hon. GEO. S. HILLIARD, of Boston, made a lengthy speech, in which he styled the fusion the rag-baby party. He also alluded to the speech of Senator WADE, of Ohio, during the late Maine canvass, and said that its disunion sentiments were calculated to wake WASHINGTON in his grave. As to the Personal Liberty bill, others might call it nullification, but he called it treason.

After speeches from Professor FOWLER of Amherst, and others, the Convention, with loud cheers for the Candidates nominated, dissolved.

Georgia Election.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

We have a few scattered returns of the Georgia election, which show the following majorities for G. ANDREWS, American:—Bibbs Co., 120; Muscogee, 300; Spalding, 32; Monroe, 200; Taylor, (in three precincts,) 60; Houston, (Fort Valley precinct,) 42. R. T. TUPPE, American, for Congress, has 74 majority in Fort Valley, and 43 in Spalding.

Chatham gives ANDREWS 381, and JOHNSON, (Democrat,) 270. SEWARD, (Democrat,) for Congress, has 70 majority.

Richmond County gives Andrews 350 majority.

Democratic gains are reported in Columbia, Burke, and Jefferson Counties.

In Muscogee, Andrews has 394 majority, and Hawkins, American, for Congress, 167.

The whole American ticket for the Legislature is reported elected.

Eight Counties in full gave ANDREWS 1,300 majority, and the majorities for the American candidates for Congress, generally, exceed those for Governor.

Returns from fifty-five Counties indicate the election of JOHNSON and STEPHENS to Congress.

The State Fair.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 1—9½ P. M.

The preliminary arrangements for the State Fair are progressing finely, and the exhibition promises to be one of the most successful ever held in the State. The entries of stock, horses, machinery, &c., to-day, have been very large, and in the afternoon the applications were so numerous that it was found impossible to perfect the lists, in consequence of which they will be kept open to-morrow. The town is rapidly filling up with strangers, and there is every indication that the exhibition will be attended by a great number of people. The principal thoroughfares leading to the ground have been thronged during the day. Preparations are being made for the grand floral ball, which is to take place on Friday evening, and the ladies' Equestrian match on Saturday, both of which promise to be among the most successful and attractive features of the week. The afternoon train came in crowded, and the greatest enthusiasm prevails in all things relating to the fair.

The Yellow Fever in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

At Norfolk on Saturday there were only four deaths, and on Sunday seven, and three new cases. On Monday, up to noon, there were three deaths. Mrs. WM. B. FERGUSON was dead. Rev. Mr. JACKSON was ill. Fifty-four Southern doctors and nurses had left. Miss CATHARINE REDMAN, Matron of the Orphan Asylum, was dead.

At Portsmouth on Saturday there were thirteen deaths, and on Sunday nine, with but few new cases.

Drs. COLE, of Philadelphia, and HUNTER, of New-York, died on Sunday.

The wife and daughter of Chief-Justice TANEY died at Old Point on Sunday. The daughter died of yellow fever.

Anniversary of the Jerry Rescue.

SYRACUSE, Monday, Oct. 1.

The fourth anniversary of the rescue of the fugitive JERRY was celebrated at Wieting Hall, in this city, to-day. GERRIT SMITH presided. Addresses were made by Mr. SALISBURY, of Albany; BERIAH GREEN, GERRIT SMITH, Rev. S. J. MAY, ABRAM PAYNE, and Rev. J. W. LOGUEN. Rev. E. P. ROGERS, of Newark, N. J., read a poem on the Fugitive Slave Law. A collection was taken to defray the expenses, and at 4 o'clock the meeting adjourned. The Hall was densely crowded with ladies and gentlemen, both in the forenoon and afternoon.

From Mexico and Texas.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday and Wednesday last contain the details of Mexican news to the 23d ultimo, but all the important facts have been anticipated by telegraph.

An absurd rumor prevailed that an alliance, offensive and defensive, had been concluded between Gen. COMONFORT and the United States.

Returns of the Texas election show a majority against the Debt bill of the last session of Congress.

The Liquor Law in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

The Liquor Law went into operation to-day. But few taverns have closed, and many continue in operation under licenses which run till May next, which were issued before the passage of the law. Some few dealers have been arrested on the charge of selling, and in their cases the constitutionality of the law is to be tested. One man is giving away his stock of liquors in order to close his business.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law Again Pronounced Unconstitutional.

BUFFALO, Monday, Oct. 1.

Judge HOUGHTON, of our Superior Court, has decided that the Prohibitory Liquor Law is unconstitutional, and says the Legislature has no right to pass such an act. In the case of the People vs. Sternam, the defendant admitted the offence charged against him, and was discharged.

The Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Penn., Tuesday, Oct. 2.

The first coal train over the new link of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad left this morning for Muncy, from whence a temporary track has been laid to the Fair grounds. Ex-Governor BIGLER, President of the Road, accompanied the train.

Arrival of the Marion at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Marion*, Capt. WM. FOSTER, arrived here from New-York at 7 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

Destructive Fire at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Monday, Oct. 1.

The Union Carpet Works were mostly destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is $22,000. Messrs. STONE & ROGERS are the owners of the Works.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

LATEST FROM THE CRIMEA.

GEN. SIMPSON'S DISPATCHES.

The Retreat of the Russians to Perekop Contradicted.

NO DEROGATORY CONDITIONS TO BE ACCEPTED BY RUSSIA.

The Czar Going to the Crimea.

REPULSE OF THE RUSSIANS AT KARS.

NOTHING FROM THE BALTIC.

MORE TALK OF NEGOTIATIONS.

Russia to Mediate Between Denmark and the United States.

BREAD EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

Inauguration of the King of Portugal.

APOLOGIES FROM KING BOMBA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, Oct. 3—1 A. M.

The United States mail steamship *Pacific*, made her appearance off this point at about 12 o'clock last night, bringing one week's later intelligence from Europe.

The *Pacific* sailed from Liverpool at 5 P. M. on Sept. 22. On the 28th, in lat. 48° 46' lon. 42° 50', passed brig *Minerva*, bound West. On Sept. 30, at 3½ P. M., near Cape Race, passed a Cunard steamer bound East.

The *Pacific* arrived out at Liverpool on the afternoon of the 10th of September, after a passage of nine days and twenty-three hours. The *Hermann* arrived at Southampton on the 12th.

Dispatches from Gen. SIMPSON, from the seat of war had been received by the Government of England, describing the assault and capture of the Malakoff. He says: At 12 o'clock on the morning of the 8th of September, the French columns, under Generals BOSQUET, MCMAHON and DELA MOTTEROUGE entered and carried the Malakoff with the most impetuous valor.

The British columns stormed the Redan, but after a bloody combat, could not hold it. A second assault could not be organized until the following morning, when the Redan was found to be evacuated.

The loss of life has been fearful, particularly among officers.

General PELISSIER's dispatches had not arrived.

The retreat of the Russians to Perekop was contradicted. It was expected they would be unable to hold the North of Sebastopol for want of provisions.

Nothing decisive was known in regard to the next move of the Allies.

Four thousand cannon, fifty thousand balls, and immense stores of gunpowder were taken possession of by the Allies at Sebastopol.

The Czar ALEXANDER in an address to his army, says: I rely confidently upon your courage to repel all future attacks; and in a letter to the King of Prussia, states, he will accept no conditions of peace derogatory to Russia.

The Czar, in company with the three Grand Dukes has signified his intention of proceeding to the Crimea.

The Turks still hold Kars, having repulsed the Russians on the 7th of August, with considerable loss, the Russians retiring to Erzeroum.

No later news from the Baltic had been received.

The Emperor of Austria had congratulated Queen VICTORIA and LOUIS NAPOLEON on the victory of the Allies.

There was more talk about Austrian negotiations. The latest was that Austria was willing to undertake the work of mediation at Vienna, and France at Paris.

It was reported that Russia had undertaken the task of mediation between Denmark and the United States on the Sound Dues question.

At Paris there was considerable excitement in regard to the high prices of bread. The Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations would continue open until the 15th of November. The Empress was progressing favorably.

The inauguration of Don PEDRO, King of Portugal, was celebrated on the 16th with great enthusiasm.

The King of Naples had sent apologies to England and France for recent insults.

MAZZINI's revolutionary manifesto to the Neapolitans had been published.

Commercial Intelligence.

Money in good demand. In American Stocks little was doing, and prices were nominal.

COTTON dull. Prices had given way ⅛ a ¼d. Fair Orleans quoted at 6¾d.; Fair Mobile, 6½d.; Fair Uplands, 6½d.; Middlings, 6 3-16d.; Ordinary to good Ordinary, 5½d. a 5¾d. Stock in port 547,000 bales, of which 340,000 bales were American.

WHEAT less active; new American red 11s. 3d. a 11s. 6d.; white 12s. FLOUR 40s. a 41s.

Meeting of the Census Marshals.

The Census Marshals met last evening, at O'DONNELL's, corner of Twentieth-street and Third-avenue, JAMES GIBBS, of the Eleventh Ward, in the chair. On account of the storm but few Marshals were present. A vote of thanks was passed to Aldermen DRAKE, HOWARD and WAKEMAN, and others, who had interested themselves in obtaining their pay. Also, to Hon. E. W. LEAVENWORTH for his liberal interpretation of the Census law. Also, to the DAILY TIMES, and other papers, for their favors. Also, to REUBEN E. SELMES for his politeness in delivering blanks, and giving any desired information. A Committee of one from each Ward was appointed to memorialize the next Legislature to pass a law giving the Supervisors power to further increase the pay of the Marshals, which was deemed inadequate. Messrs. Brady, Manning, Thatcher, Jones, Savage, Foote, Hull, Bogert, Oakley, Selling, McGuire, Carr, Cooper, Smith, Robinson, McKey, Salter, Rankin, Stansbury, Williams, Conklin, and Allen, constitute this Committee. The meeting then adjourned until Monday next, at the same place. Among the gentlemen present, mostly active politicians, the Republican ticket seemed to be very popular, and great hopes for its success were expressed. They all seemed also pretty well resolved to do their utmost in working for the good cause.

The Austrian Minister has notified the Department of State that passports dated more than three years ago are not considered valid in Austria, and the bearers of such passports are not admitted to Austria.

The cost of carrying on the public schools of Boston during the last financial year, amounted to $[illegible] 64. The number of pupils was 23,7[illegible]; and the total expense for each scholar was $12 [illegible].

LONG ISLAND POLITICS.

Whig General Committee of King's County—The Action of the Delegates to the Syracuse Convention Repudiated.

The Whig General Committee of Kings County held their first meeting, since the State Convention at Syracuse, last evening. Expectation was on tip toe as to what action the Committee would take relative to acknowledging the fusion movement, and some forty members were present—a very large number, especially as it was a very stormy night.

The roll was called, and there appearing to be no business, CHARLES KELSEY, Jr., of the Sixth Ward, moved to adjourn sine die, but withdrew his motion, to give opportunity to appoint the usual Committees, which having been completed, Mr. KELSEY obtained the floor, and said, there being no State ticket, he would offer the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, At the Whig State Convention, held at Syracuse on the 26th of September, it was deemed inexpedient to make State nominations, and it was resolved that the Convention unite and act with the Republicans, and to be hereafter designated as the Republican party. And *Whereas*, this Whig General Committee were elected to represent the Whig party, and by the action of the Whig Convention the Whig party is *fused*. Therefore,

Resolved, That we approve of the course adopted at the Whig State Convention, and will unite in the support of the ticket nominated by the Republican Convention.

This was a perfect bomb-shell in the camp, and elicited considerable discussion. Several members declared that the resolution was out of place, and could not be acted upon.

Mr. H. W. HOLT, from the First Ward, said that the subject was entertained by the State Convention, and he thought it was a legitimate subject for the Committee to consider—there were only five Whigs in the Convention who went against the movement.

A member wished to know by what authority the Whig Delegates mixed themselves up with Soft Democrats and made out a ticket; he would rather have seen the Convention sunk. He considered the resolution offered by Mr. KELSEY an insult.

Mr. KELSEY, in reply, said that he had been a Whig as long as the gentleman had. The resolution was a proper one—it was offered to test the sense of the General Committee.

Mr. CORNELIUS SMITH, from the Third Ward, opposed the resolution and its object—they were Whigs, and if any gentleman present had fused with any other party, he moved that they have leave to withdraw, and that the preamble and resolutions be laid upon the table.

Mr. D. L. NORTHRUP, from the Fifteenth Ward, thought that the paper had no business before that Committee; it stated what was not true, and said that he came from a Ward where the fusion ticket could not get three votes.

At this stage of the proceedings various motions were made, that the K. N.'s, K. S.'s, and members of all other political organizations withdraw. They were not seconded. A rambling discussion followed upon various questions, foreign and native, until, too much fatigued to talk longer, a vote was taken upon the motion of Mr. SMITH, which was carried by the following vote:

AYES—John Cashow, Gamble Smith, Walter Barnes, Aug. Studwell, L. C. Ryder, A. Cashow, Isaac Messerole, C. R. Atwater, William Seaman, William A. Cobb, T. H. Redding, W. C. Benedict, G. H. Simonson, John S. Stryker, D. B. Applegate, A. C. Wilmot, J. W. P. Smith, Edgar Darbee, James Hanford, Peter Bender, J. W. Hanford, D. Brooks, T. Lawrence, Jr., D. Northrup, Anthony Walter, John Montgomery, D. L. Northup, James S. Shepherd, George Steger, J. H. Bates—30.

NAYS—Alonzo H. Gale, H. N. Holt, Henry Oakey, Isaac Allen, J. Blackmore, P. W. Kenyon, C. Kelsey, Jr., Robert A. Muir, John N. Stearns, James P. Halsted—10.

The Committee then proceeded and made the usual call for the Whig Primary Meetings. A motion was made to print the same in all the Whig papers in the County. Alderman CASHOW was not aware that there were any Whig papers in the County. The printing was placed in custody of a Committee.

Mr. WM. SEAMAN then offered the following:

Resolved, That this Whig General Committee, as representative of the Whig party of Kings County, utterly repudiate the action of the so-called Whig Convention, held at Syracuse, Sept. 26, and that the delegates from this County to that Convention were false and traitorous to their constituents.

Adopted—Ayes 22, Nays 6.

The only member present who voted in the affirmative on the previous resolution, and did not on this, was Mr. D. L. NORTHUP—he would go the first part, but not the last. He asked to be excused, and refused to vote, as he believed that there were some honest men in that Convention, but they were misled. The Committee adjourned.

The Republican Movement in Kings County.

The Republican Electors of this County assembled in the several wards and towns last evening, and elected four members each, to compose the General Committee of the County. The result, so far as heard from, is as follows:

First Ward—A. H. Gale, W.; H. N. Holt, W.; C. A. Nichols, D.

Second Ward—Seth Bradford, D.; H. W. Law, W.; Benj. S. Smith, D.; E. B. Merrell, W.

Third Ward—Amos P. Stanton, D.; Thomas Brooks, W.; Albert Woodruff, D.; Charles G. Judson, W. F.

Fourth Ward—Edwin Beers, W.; Ezra Woodruff, D.; Jacob Outwater, W.; Joseph N. Reeves, D.

Sixth Ward—Freeman Hunt, D.; L. W. Brainard, W.; J. Blackmore, W.; C. Kelsey, Jr., W.

Tenth Ward.—C. J. Shepherd, W.; James Bennett, D.; Wm. Hunt, D.; W. H. Hazzard.

Twelfth Ward—Robert A. Muir, W.; Wm. Cornell, D.; Henry Donohue, D.; Carlos Colo, W.

Sixteenth Ward—Thomas Field, W.; Charles C. Ullman, D.; John H. Tobit, W.; —— Warner, W.

The members will meet in Granada Hall, Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening next, to organize.

The Board of Governors.

At the Board of Governors last night some little business was transacted. The Governors discussed the proper cost of boarding Doctors at Blackwell's Island, but did not settle it.

The following gentlemen were reported as nominated at a regular meeting of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital, as suitable persons for the post of Junior Assistant Physicians:

Dr. LEVI WARREN, Carmel, N. Y.

Dr. OSWALD WARNER, N. J.

Dr. SAMUEL C. PAINTER, Pulaski, Tenn., and

Dr. J. MCEWEN WETMORE, of Port Chester, N. Y.

Governor DRAPER moved, in view of the fact that the Commissioners of Emigration owed this Board more than $50,000, the following resolution:

That the indebtedness of the Commissioners of Emigration having reached a sum seriously embarrassing this Department, the Committee on the Workhouse be, and hereby is, directed to transfer to Ward's Island all inmates now under the care of this Department who have not been paid for, and who are entitled to the care and protection of the Commissioners of Emigration.

This resolution was passed by a vote of eight for and only one against. It will stir the blood of the Commissioners of Emigration. This latter Board is poor as a crow, while the Governors have every penny they ask for. The Emigrant Board, in consequence, has learned to lean heavily on the Governors, and if Gov. DRAPER's resolution means anything, it will give the Commissioners such a shock as a cold bath does to a sleeper.

Dying from Emotion.

The father of TUCKERMAN, the Boston defaulter, was well known as a genial man, with a smile and a pleasant word for every one. Since the news respecting his son's swindling transaction was made known, all joyful expression left his face, and his [illegible], his eyes fixed on vacancy, and his ghastly, pallid color, all showed that deep grief had taken possession of him. Some ten days since, without any marked cause, he died from shame—the victim of his son. There may have been no rupture of the cardiac organ, but the world recognizes it as a broken heart. If the son is unmoved by the thoughts of the orphans and widows he has wronged, will he be touched by the parricidal results of his willful wrong-doing?

The death of Mr. DELLICKER, a well-known merchant, who resides in Brooklyn, occurred on Monday, under very peculiar circumstances. He was in perfectly good health, and had just returned from the country where he had left his wife, who was recovering from a recent illness. He had but reached home when a telegraphic message was brought to him announcing his wife's death. He sank into a chair on reading the sad news, said he felt very ill, and requested that a physician should be sent for, and died immediately. The influence of the body over the mind is mysterious, and its effects are startling. The above instances are not unusual, but none the less noteworthy.

SPECIAL SESSIONS—TUESDAY, Oct. 2.

Before Hon. Judge Stuart.

There were disposed of at General Sessions yesterday morning 44 cases in all, of which 23 were assaults and battery, 10 petit larcenies, 9 larcenies, 1 attempted rape and 1 vagrancy. Of these, 23 prisoners were discharged, by proclamation, 4 discharged previously by magistrates, and 15 were tried and convicted. Of these latter, 10 were remanded for sentence, 1 committed to the House of Refuge; Penitentiary, one month 2, two months [illegible]

FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

$788,172 in Treasure.

Interesting from New-Granada and Nicaragua.

Two Weeks Later from the South Pacific.

Mr. Bennett in Western Mexico, & Santa Anna's Abdication.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

The steamship *George Law*, G. C. GRAY, Esq., commanding, left Aspinwall at 4 o'clock on the evening of Sept. 22, and arrived at Havana at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 27th. Left Havana same day, at 12 P. M., and arrived at Quarantine at 10 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 2. She brings the California Mails of Sept. 5, $788,172 in treasure, on freight, and [illegible] passengers.

Steamship *Oregon*, J. B. G. BIRAM, Esq., commanding, left San Francisco at 5½ P. M., Sept. 5, and arrived at Panama on the evening of the 21st, bringing $950,317 in treasure on freight, $107,[illegible] of which was on English account. The Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s steamer *Golden Age*, (with mails and passengers from New-York of Aug. 20th,) arrived at Acapulco on the 9th Sept., in 6 days and 16 hours from Panama. Passengers and crew all well.

The steamer *Uncle Sam* (Nicaragua line) arrived at the same place on the 6th, having lost 25 passengers by cholera, on her passage from San Juan del Sud to that port. In addition to which 3 more died while she remained in Acapulco. The disease was confined principally to steerage passengers.

Sept. 27, at 2 P. M., off the Moro, exchanged signals with American hermaphrodite brig *Caribee*, bound in. Sept. 30, lat. 36° 58' N., lon. 74° 57' W., at 2:15 P. M., exchanged signals with British brigantine [illegible], bound N., and showing a red signal with K. & A. upon it.

During the voyage of the *George Law*, collections have been made for the Norfolk sufferers, and the amount of six hundred and ninety-one dollars raised.

We are indebted to the Purser of the *George Law* for late files of Central and South American papers.

Our thanks are also due to the Pacific Express Company for full files of California and Panama papers.

List of Treasure per Steamship George Law from Aspinwall.

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$2[illegible]	J. Adams	[illegible]
Drexel & Co.	100,[illegible]	Chambers & Co.	[illegible]
Wm. Hoge & Co.	64,0[illegible]	A. Bowden	[illegible]
Jas. Patrick	46,[illegible]	Freeman & Co.	[illegible]
Wm. Coleman & Co.	44,6[illegible]	A. B. & C. B. Fitch	[illegible]
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	41,000	Aymar & Co.	[illegible]
Harbeck & Co.	33,[illegible]	G. B. Upton	[illegible]
Bank of America	25,[illegible]	Monet & Hooper	[illegible]
Thos. Watts & Sons	23,000	S. Bangs	[illegible]
J. B. Wis[illegible]	20,378	L. Seguin	[illegible]
Orser	20,377	Mechanics' Bank	[illegible]
Treadwell & Co.	15,500	J. M. Smith	1,17[illegible]
W. O. Comstock	13,314	Everett & Brown	1,[illegible]
Probst & Co.	12,000	Chas. Fremont	[illegible]
Bates & Co.	12,000	Culbert & Lindley	[illegible]
J. Durand & Co.	10,128	Total	[illegible]

NEW-GRANADA.

Affairs at Panama—The Proposed Route of a Ship Canal—The Railroad—The "Grand Inducements"—Those New Steamers—British Navigation Company—General News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1855.

Panama has come to be a particularly dull and quiet place. To a man sick of the haunts of business, and in "search of a quiet home," I would, with confidence, recommend it. Indeed, it resembles [illegible] Pompeii at the present time than any other city I have ever seen. As in that ancient burg, you may wander [illegible] through the streets all day without encountering any living thing, save a stray jackass cropping the grass by the wayside, and among the columns of the temples, [illegible] hearing any sound save his deep, sonorous bray. Were it not that the ocean surge beats against the city walls, as it once did against the walls of Pompeii, the resemblance would be complete. Some few hopeful ones here indulge in the dream of annexation, but they are at a loss to understand how it is to be brought about. Panama, being a free port, would become the great storehouse and trading depot of the South and Central American States, as well as of the West Coast of Mexico, and to a certain degree of California, were it not for the great drawback—the humidity of the atmosphere. Many kinds of goods would be completely ruined in a few weeks, and some kinds in a few days, without constant handling and repacking. It is a great pity—because, otherwise, the commission business up and down the coast might do a business which in time would be a caution to all custom-houses. And, although our lands are much more fertile in the common productions than are the lands of Louisiana, the hot sun would soon make a very decent kind of a white man with a spade or hoe in his hand—or, if, like Mons. CHAUBERT, he were proof against heated ovens, he could scarcely dodge the fevers that the miasmas and night-dews are sure to engender. Negroes and Indians, as you well know, won't work unless they are obliged to; and here, in New-Granada, the colored population are particularly averse to labor. Coming in [illegible] their nature. So that neither trade nor agriculture is likely to do much for Panama. The commerce of the port is confined to the coal and passenger business of the steamship companies, and the profits go to New-York, to be expended in the erection and maintenance of "negro boarding-houses on Fifth-avenue."

I see by the Washington *Star* that somebody in New-York is endeavoring to gather together the fragments of the exploded idea of a Ship Canal across the Isthmus, through the Atrato "Valley." The *Star* says that a company has a highly favorable grant from this Government for the purpose, that said Company has surveyed the route and found from six to ten fathoms water, for 50 miles of the distance, in the Atrato River—and "no rocks or obstructions" in all the other 60 miles to the Pacific. The writer doesn't say anything about the dozen different outlets through which the Atrato filters its waters into the Caribbean Sea, the deepest having only about a foot of water in it—of the sand shoals reaching a mile or two into the Gulf, and which would fill in from the bed of the river, and by the action of the tides, as fast as you could clear them out. Nor does he allude to the fact that a Pacific port is all necessary as an appendage to the enterprise. If soundings in the Atrato in ten fathoms deep, it is equally true that at other periods you can wade across it in a thousand places. Besides, no scientific or reliable authority has ever yet reported from actual survey or observation, that no obstructions to a canal are to be found the "other 60 miles." And lastly, whenever those 60 miles are run out, they will be found to be something like Georgia measurement: "60 miles, right smart." "All things are possible"—so, of course, a canal through the Isthmus must be within the category. But the cheapest and quickest way to make it would be to commence a course of severe digging between Aspinwall and Panama, as near the line of the railroad as possible. I would recommend the projectors of the work, however, to wait until California has been pretty well sifted of its gold—because it will be necessary to coin more money to pay the cost. What has become of the plan of ships crossing the Isthmus on rails? Of running a track down under a clipper ship into a basin on the Atlantic side, and launching her out from a Panama depot into the Pacific? It might be a curative remedy for Cape Horn evils—but homeopathy will never do the job.

The Railroad Company advertise that they will keep a fleet line of sailing vessels running half monthly to New-York. I think the Company, however, will have to lower the rate of transportation across the Isthmus before they can make much of a freight trade of it. It costs us now five dollars per barrel for freight of Flour by steamer and Railroad to Panama, which is double a fair price. Last week, a small lot of Flour sold in Aspinwall for $21 a barrel, and here it is bringing $22. I hope some of your *Flour* dealers will send us out a little of this staple by these vessels. I presume the main object of these sailing vessels is to be to bring Coal for the Pacific and Atlantic Mail Companies, as a Coal depot is to be established at Aspinwall, and, no doubt, a good deal of the Pacific Company's supply will traverse the Isthmus.

[illegible] in the Panama *Star* that the steamer [illegible] has been ordered to a permanent station in Panama Bay, and the [illegible] is quite time such a step be taken. I [illegible]

[illegible] necessary. There is no port on the Pacific where a [illegible] There is no disturbing question at issue between us and the United States, except, perhaps, the right of the State of Panama to levy a tonnage duty on American vessels—and if the higher Courts could not settle this question to our satisfaction, there can be no difficulty in solving it by diplomacy. We have here neither Custom House, prisons nor soldiers. Americans have it pretty much their own way. The Railroad and [illegible] Steamship Companies are the four estates of the realm,—the Government being only the fifth estate,—which neither of the others consider it necessary to [illegible] when they want the form of some privilege from it, the substance of which they already have in possession. The representatives of these Companies, however, I must do them the justice to say, are men of high character and intelligence, and are not, in general, disposed to abuse the power they know they possess. My good British friends of the Star seem to think it a Yankee custom to make a display of cannon, and to burn powder, on every trifling occasion with foreign powers. In this they err. War vessels are only brought into play in cases of pressing emergency, when reasonable representations or diplomacy have failed—as in cases of Koszta, at Smyrna, and [illegible], at Callao.

Speaking of Steamship Companies and fares: If the New-York owners wish the "moral influence" of Americans here in their behalf against high fares, wouldn't it be as well to place us little nearer an equality with our home brethren in a traveling point of view? Why should we be made to pay $300 for a ticket to San Francisco, when you in New-York are put there through, including the Isthmus transit, for $150? I wish you would put this question privately to my friend Aspinwall, reminding him that we Panamians [illegible] so seldom see any money, that when we do get sight of a gold dollar, it looks as big to us as one of the wheels of the Golden Age.

We have again a good supply of ice—Capt. Johnson, of Boston, the indefatigable, having brought it to Aspinwall, and from thence by Railroad. He deals it out at ten cents a pound, which is low enough under the circumstances; but at this price, those of us who indulge in the luxury, have occasionally to forego our dinner in order to meet the expense.

The British Steam Navigation Company intend to bring out three new steamers to add to their line from Panama to Valparaiso. The business of this Company has doubled the past year, but the old high prices are still kept up. On some parts of their route they begin to have a little competition. From Valparaiso to Caldera, a day or two's run, they used to charge $40; now there are two small American steamers plying from Valparaiso, which drop passengers at Caldera for $15, and are making money at it. The little Ohio, formerly of San Francisco, is running on another short route from Callao to Huacho, etc., and doing well. If a few of the wealthy capitalists of Valparaiso would take a third interest in an American line of boats from here down the coast, so that a part of the commercial interest of that port might be detached from the British boats, we should soon have some fleet steamers to Guayaquil, Paita, Callao and Valparaiso, which would get up a large and profitable American trade with those and other ports, and put money in the purses of the owners. Messrs. Garrison, Fretz & Co., the rich banking and commission house here, two years since offered to put four splendid boats on this line if the capitalists south would take one-half of the stock. This offer, from such intelligent and reliable business men, is sufficient proof that the speculation would be a good one.

The Rousset family, on its way to Lima, gave three performances here last week, much to the satisfaction of respectable-sized audiences.

The little steamer Emilie is daily expected to arrive from California, to endeavor to open up a trade and more rapid communication between Panama and ports in Costa Rica, &c. The owners will not hastily get rich in the business.

The passengers by the George Law all arrived here at noon on the 15th, and sailed in steamer Panama evening of same day, all in good health; and they can scarcely fail to arrive in San Francisco in the same condition, considering the excellent fare, nice accommodations and perfect order on board the Pacific Company's steamers. Z. B. Caverly, Secretary of Legation to Peru, arrived in the George Law, but will be detained here for the British steamer a fortnight. I was extremely pained to hear of Mr. Cox's misfortune; but no better man could be selected to fill his place than Mr. Caverly. Mr. Caverly was not appointed for political services, but was the choice of the Minister.

The Constitution of the new State of Panama was finished, and signed last Sunday by Don Mariano Arosemena, (father of the Governor,) as President of the Convention. It is in every respect a most liberal instrument, patterned in fact after the Constitutions of our most enlightened States. I am sorry to add, however, that one of the first acts of the Convention, after the passing of the Constitution was an act making debt a crime, by imprisoning men for it. It will be vetoed, however, as the Governor is altogether too enlightened a man to accept such a barbarism.

Don Justo Arosemena, the Governor, will resign as soon as he gets the wheels in motion, and will probably go to New-York next steamer.

The schooner Canton sailed on the 15th with the first cargo of goods from the Pacific via the Panama Railroad. Among the cargo, the Panama Star enumerates 1,060 bales Peruvian bark, 15,491 lbs. Logwood; 943 hides, and three casks hides.

THE ISTHMUS.

Summary of the Fortnight's News.

From the Aspinwall Courier, Sept. 18.

Anti-Rent meetings were held in the early part of the month in Aspinwall, which are said to have induced some of the landlords to promises of considerable reduction of rents for the current month, and for some time to come.

The transmission of the first cargo of ice from Boston, via Aspinwall to Panama, was completed on the 3d inst., within the time that had been specified, thirty days, by W. B. Johnson, agent of the Panama and Aspinwall Ice Company.

The progress of the working of the Fort Bowen Mining Company, in the province of Veraguas, a short distance from Aspinwall, has been of late very encouraging.

Notices of the current freight business of the Panama Railroad, of the present forwarding business of the Isthmus, and the recent increase of exportations from New-Granada give promise of a good future.

In the Constituent Assembly, nothing of much interest or importance, has been done, except the introduction by Sr. Obaldia of the project of a law, repealing a law the Assembly enacted on the 27th ult., imposing a tax upon tonnage of vessels from foreign ports entering any of the ports of the State of Panama.

The foreign residents of Aspinwall ask from the United States Post-Office Department a mail communication with San Francisco.

An Alcalde, appointed by the Jefe of the State, for the City of Aspinwall, has arrived, to commence again the experiment of adopting New-Granadian Municipal Government to this foreign city.

The United States steamer Massachusetts was hourly expected at Panama.

A complimentary card to Capt. Gray, of the steamer George Law, from the passengers on her last outward trip, is published in the Aspinwall Courier, of Sept. 18, and also a subscription from said passengers, as well as one from a few of the residents of Aspinwall, for the sufferers by yellow fever at Norfolk, are noted.

Loss of the American Brig Uranus—Her Passengers brought to Aspinwall by the Benjamin Adams.

The brig Uranus left New-York, Aug. 27th, with coal for the United States Mail Steamship Company; she had on board eight souls, including the captain and wife. When the Uranus had reached the Highlands, about 8 o'clock P. M., of the first day out, the pumps were tried, and the vessel was discovered to be leaking considerably. Pumping was continued all that night and next morning, with occasional examinations which showed the leak to be increasing rapidly, until about 9 o'clock A. M., when she was found to have nearly 6 feet of water in her hold and gaining much more rapidly than at any time previous—the pumps, too, were considerably choked, and it was found impossible to relieve her.

About 12 o'clock M., the bark Benjamin Adams, from New-York, also with coal, (which vessel sailed the same day with the Uranus,) bound for Aspinwall, came in sight. Shortly after she recognized the signals of distress which had been hoisted upon the Uranus, and hove to. The long boat of the Uranus was launched, and all on board were safely conveyed to the Benjamin Adams, and she started on her voyage again at 3 o'clock P. M., and arrived here yesterday evening. We hope the distressed seamen of the Uranus will be provided for as they should be.

We are indebted to Chas. Baker, formerly a resident of this place, (one of the seamen on board the Uranus,) for the foregoing information.

State Affairs.

The Gaceta Oficial of Saturday (the 15th) contains, among other official announcements, the following:

Senors J. Fabrega Barrera, L. de Fabrega, Jose [illegible] Pinilla, Dionisio Facio, Eustacio Fabrega, Justo Facio, Francisco de Fabrega, Santiago de la Guardia, Jose Ignacio Roca, Pantaleon de la Guardia, and Jose del C. Pena have solicited from the Jefe Superior 21,000 fanegadas of land on the east side of the river Golden, in the Gulf of Dulce, for the purpose of forming a new settlement.

The Jefe Superior replies by stating that he will recommend their proposal to the National Government, and [illegible]

The Jefe Superior recommends that the [illegible] to Buenaventura should be discontinued, as it is necessary no longer, [illegible] there is a probability of a steamer being placed on the route in a few months.

Senor Nicholas Runse has received his exequatur as Consul of Peru.

By an order of the Jefe Superior, the munitions of war at Portobello (except the useless powder, which is to be sold,) are ordered to be sent to Aspinwall, for the purpose of having them sent to this city.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Summary of News—Competition with the South Pacific Steamers—Destructive Storm on the Coast—Chilian News—Late From Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador—The Revolution on the West Coast of Mexico.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Friday, Sept. 21, 1855.

The change of day in the sailing of the California steamer from San Francisco from the 1st to the 5th, and the fact that the Oregon, which the Company sent down this time, is three days slower than the fastest boats of the line, has enabled the Valparaiso passengers this trip to connect with the New-York steamers, instead of being obliged to wait here ten or twelve days, as is customary. Besides, I am thus enabled to give you advices from the South ten days in advance of the usual time. The British line of steamers is twenty days in making the passage to Panama—the detention here to United States passengers, from lack of connection, is ten days—and counting ten days more for the Isthmus transit and Atlantic passage, and we make Valparaiso and New-York forty days apart, and Callao and the States thirty days from each other. With an American line of steamers connecting with our Atlantic line, we should always make the time from Valparaiso sixteen days less, and save thirteen or fourteen days between Callao, Paita, and Guayaquil and New-York. This saving of time would be worth a good deal to our merchants, whalers and commercial men, who have important interests already in the South Pacific. And, besides, with an American line of steamers on the South Pacific, American trade in two years' time on that coast would be doubled. The merchants of Guayaquil, Paita, Callao, Lima, Islay, Arica, Caldera, Valparaiso and Santiago would trade with New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, instead of dealing, as they do, almost altogether now with Liverpool, Birmingham, London and Paris—and we should soon supplant the English in influence, who are now almost supreme in the South Pacific. I have always favored the granting of liberal mail contracts to parties willing to open up new channels of trade,—steam-trade I mean,—and I do not know a better use the next Congress can put $300,000 to, than giving it to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, or to any other company that will agree to open a rapid semi-monthly mail communication between New-York and Valparaiso. Give us this next Winter, and do not forget to grant a liberal sum also to a line from San Francisco to the Sandwich Islands, China and Japan. No matter about the "Ebony Line" at present.

The news from the South by the last British steamer, was of minor importance. From Chili we have news of a violent Norther, and consequent raising of the waters in some of the ports and rivers, forcing ashore a great many vessels and lighters, and destroying several flour-mills and many cattle. In the port of Constitution, sixteen native vessels were driven ashore. Among them were a steamer, a bark and brig, all loaded with flour—vessels and cargoes total loss. The American steamer Eudora, formerly of California, and the Chilian bark Carolina, shared the same fate. Fourteen lives were lost. The Chilian transport Indefatigable was blown up in the harbor of Valparaiso on the 3d of August, occasioned by carelessly leaving a broken lantern in the powder magazine. Four of the crew were killed and several badly wounded. The captain was blown sky-high, but came down into the water with only his ancle dislocated.

In consequence of the appointment of Senor Reyes as Minister to Washington, Don Manuel Carvallo, who so long and so ably filled that place, has been entrusted to form a penal code for Chili.

Both Chambers have authorized the President to subscribe one million of dollars towards the construction of a railroad between Valparaiso and Tacna. The projected line, two hundred miles in length, traverses the most fertile and populous portions of the South, through a level country, with plenty of wood, and its cost will consequently be small, in comparison with the great benefits expected from it.

In Santiago, the Capital, the Government has established a Free School for the education of young ladies. But Government has also granted $25,000 towards the erection of a Church and Convent for the Capuchin Friars. A regular game at cross purposes! One would think that in a country where the Church forbids marriages between Catholics and Protestants, but does not forbid the same parties to live together in concubinage, the public money could be better employed than in supporting Capuchin Friars.

The losses by the late "norther" in parts south of Valparaiso, amounted to $400,000. Among the vessels lost is one named Go-Ahead. This must have been a Yankee craft.

Flour has been as high as $17 25 for a 200 pound sack, at the Conception Mills, but was selling at $15 50 in Valparaiso on steamer day. There would be an abundant harvest in December and January. A single fact in this connection will illustrate how trade is changing about on this coast. In 1849-'50 and '51, there was a large branch Chilian house established in San Francisco—that of Whitehouse, Morehead & Waddington,—solely for the importation and sale of flour from the Conception Mills; and the bulk of the flour used in California for two years was from Chili. By the last steamer, Don Francisco Vidal, of Valparaiso, went to San Francisco to buy flour for the Chili market! He intends to freight one or two American clippers bound round the Horn, and will probably make a good thing out of the speculation. I see that California is furnishing ports in Central America with potatoes, onions and flour, in exchange for coffee.

From Bolivia there is nothing except reports of petty squabbles between a few miserable scamps as to which shall have the privilege of levying contributions on its wretched inhabitants the next four years, under the plea of governing them. Gen. George Cordova has been elected to fill Belzu's place. Cordova is a son-in-law of Belzu, and was elected by his father's bayonets, against the wishes of three-fourths of the people.

Peru is still in Convention in Lima, doing what she is always doing when not in revolution: making a Constitution—one article to-day inviting, by its terms, foreigners to come into the country and develop its rich resources, and another to-morrow stultifying its liberal action by forbidding them the privileges of free worship and free speech. Castilla, its President, (or rather Dictator,) had decreed the establishment of a National Guard, which fact led some of the representatives of the people to inquire what they were sent to Lima to do—and which simple inquiry is very likely to lead to their expulsion from the Convention. The Minister of Finance has declared the further introduction and circulation of Bolivian silver into Peru, about thirty per cent. of which is copper, illegal, and has recommended a resolution to be passed by the Congressional Convention that Bolivia be held responsible for the cheat. If this law prevails, Peru will have to "take it out of her hide," as school-boys say—for the amount of base Bolivian coin in Peru amounts to seven or eight millions; and Belzu can spare no money from his thievings to pay for a dead horse.

Ureta and Galvez, Castilla's Ministers, have resigned office, and Don Domingo Elias has "retired."

The Convention, at latest advices, continued to register the decrees of its virtual Dictator, Castilla.

A new Ministry had been formed, consisting of Señor Don Francisco Quiros, Minister of Foreign Relations; Señor Don Juan Manuel del Mar, Minister of Justice and Public Instruction; General Luis La Puerta, Minister of War; and Señor Don Fabio Melgar, Minister of Interior.

The Heraldo newspaper is engaged in proving a foregone conclusion: that the Convention is a set of automatons, to the tail of each of which Castilla has the string; while the Comercio is discussing the eminently practical question as to what means the ladies at the theatres shall adopt to keep the fleas off of themselves.

Nothing new in Ecuador, except that a Boston Yankee, Captain Washburn, has just imported from his native place, in the ship Saxon, a cargo of ice to Guayaquil—the first ever brought to that country. It is sold at six cents a pound. The little formerly used in Guayaquil was brought a long distance, from the mountains, on mules, and sold at fifty cents per pound.

From Mexico, you must have later news than we have. I suppose, however, the flight of Santa Ana is a fixed fact, and that the country is now occupied in Constitution and President making. I see that Ceballos, who occupied the place of Arista for a few days after the latter's seat was kicked out from under him, is talked of for President. I think, however, that if Mexico takes another President, General Joaquin [illegible] Santa Ana will be [illegible] acquaintance with Senor Comonfort, [illegible] should unhesitatingly pronounce him a man who has [illegible] his superior in Mexico, for his intelligence and enlightenment—and in the late revolution, if he has not had much chance for the display of military abilities, he has had ample opportunities to illustrate his great courage, firmness, energy, and fortitude. Don Ignacio is a tall, well-made man, of noble presence and courtly bearing, and is apparently about forty-five years of age. I think, however, that Mexico is a gone case.

Don Ignacio, or anybody else, will find it rather hard sledding to administer the affairs of such a population—unless, indeed, they agree to let him sell out the estate and close up the concern. F. W. R.

Chili.

The Chilian Congress was occupied with many important questions, [illegible] which the most important was an act to reform the Tribunals of Commerce, by simplifying the proceedings and rendering the administration of the law more prompt. A Consular treaty, celebrated with Ecuador, has received the sanction of the Senate. A bill was under discussion to allow vessels that wished to sail under the national flag to be registered in any port of the Republic. The sum of $100,000 additional was voted by the Chamber of Deputies for the improvement of roads and bridges, and an act reforming the police tribunals was passed.

Both Chambers have empowered the Executive to take shares to the amount of $1,000,000 in the Santiago and Tacna Railroad.

The trial trip on the first part of the Santiago and Valparaiso Railroad was to be made on the 16th of this month, and from the 17th it was to be opened to the public.

Great preparations were everywhere being made for the celebration of the anniversary of National Independence on the 18th.

The damage done by the late storms on the South is estimated at nearly $400,000. Sixteen lives were lost by shipwrecks.

The high price of flour still continues, and in Conception the holders were asking $17 50 for 250 lbs. The prospect of the approaching harvest is good.

THE MARKETS.—During the fortnight ending August 29, there had been rather a decline in sales, owing to most of the buyers in town having completed their purchases; prices, however, have not declined. The imports from foreign markets have been limited, and stocks continue almost as last reported. Spanish wines, whale and lamp oil, canvas, and brandy are among the articles most wanted.

In exports, copper in bars is quoted at $20 25 on shore, and no reduction is expected for some time. Saltpetre at Iquique has advanced slightly; the sales have been small. The rise is attributed to some of the mines having discontinued work, owing to the dullness in the trade.

FREIGHTS—Saltpetre to Liverpool, £4 7s. 6d.; to Hamburg, £4 17s 6d.; silver ore to Liverpool, £4 15s.

The British ship Ellen Hastler was sold at Valparaiso for $3,300 cash.

The following American vessels were in port on the 30th of August:

Ships Independence, Gentoo; bark Argile; schooners Metacom, John Cumming.

H. B. M.'s ship Rattlesnake arrived at Valparaiso on the 13th ult., and sailed on the 24th for Rio Janeiro and England. The British schooner Acheron, from Australia to England, put into Valparaiso in distress on the 27th, having damaged her rudder.

Peru.

The Convention is still in session. A bill has been introduced to allow provisions of all classes and from any country to enter duty free. This is considered necessary, owing to the shortness of the home crops, in consequence of the unwillingness of the liberated negroes to work.

The necessity for this measure will be seen when the high rates of duty combined with the present high prices are taken into consideration; flour and rice imported from other countries pays $2 ℔ quintal; sugar, lard and wax candles, 1 real ℔ lb.; soap $4 ℔ quintal.

The new tariff came into operation on the 1st of September.

Yellow fever was raging in some of the towns of the interior.

Don Francisco Quiros has accepted the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs, and General La Puerta that of War and Marine. Sr. Mar passes to the Department of Justice, to which will probably be added that of Secretary of the Government. The office of Minister of Finance will be temporarily filled by Don Jose Fabio Melgar during the absence of Don Domingo Elias.

Bolivia.

The aspect of affairs in Bolivia is sorrowful enough. Even before Congress assembled for the scrutiny of the votes for the President of the Republic, the army had proclaimed General Cordova, the son-in-law of Belzu, President; this resource of the ancient Roman legions in times of anarchy, shows the mournful situation to which Bolivia has arrived.

It is probable that the partisans of Doctor Linares, the popular candidate, will not readily accept the choice of the army, and on the other side, General Santa Cruz has removed to Salta, on the frontier, to promote his cause. The General was well received in Buenos Ayres and the rest of the Argentine Provinces.

Brazil and Paraguay.

The last mail from the other side brought us very unfavorable news concerning the disputes between these two countries. It appears that Brazil not only rejects the pacific treaties which her plenipotentiary agreed to, but is preparing to reinforce her invading squadron. These movements are indicative of a more hostile spirit than she has hitherto shown; and as Paraguay is prepared for a vigorous resistance, it may reasonably be feared that both nations will break out into open hostility. This news is of so great weight that we think it advisable to await further communications to see it in all its importance. We are assured that there has been a change in the Cabinet of Brazil on account of this question. The Brazilian press is discussing the expediency of annexing to the Empire the Republic of Uruguay, which is now under its protection.

It appears that Sr. Ferreiro de Oliveira was on his return to Rio Janeiro tried by court martial and condemned to prison.

Brazil sends a fresh squadron, under the command of Don Francisco Manuel Barroso de Silva, to the waters of Paraguay; the question of boundary is the cause of the discontent of the empire, and judging from the opinion of the Argentine press, serious results are to be feared.

NICARAGUA.

The Late Battle between Walker and Guardiola—Interesting Particulars of the Fight—Movements of Walker—A Crisis Expected.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

VIRGIN BAY, Nicaragua, Thursday, Sept. 13, 1855.

The Revolution, of which so much has already been said and written, and which has already lasted over sixteen months, is about to take a new phase. Col. Walker, of whom the correspondent of the New-York Herald wrote from this country, stating that he and his little party had embarked at San Juan del Sur, "for parts unknown," has quite recently given an account of his whereabouts, in a most significant manner. He arrived off the coast at the place of his former landing the 27th of last month, with his brig and a small ketch or tender, which much alarmed the good people of Rivas, and caused them to draw all their forces from San Juan del Sur. Col. Walker went there and quietly landed on the 28th, with one hundred and forty native troops from Leon, fifty-three of his original party, making an aggregate of one hundred and ninety-three men, all told. He immediately recruited some Americans that were on the Isthmus, ten in number, and among them James B. McQuillain, late of Washington, D. C., making his whole force two hundred and one.

The forces at Rivas marched out on the 2d inst., five hundred strong, to attack Walker at San Juan, and passed the night about three miles short of the Transit Road. Col. Walker marched from San Juan at about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 3d, and arrived at this place at 9 o'clock A. M., without knowing that he had passed the enemy, who, as soon as they arrived on the Transit Road, learned that Walker had passed, and immediately followed him,—arriving here about 10½ o'clock, and attacked on the instant. Some of Walker's men were sleeping and some were bathing, but in two minutes every man was at his post, when the firing commenced sharply and lasted one hour and a quarter, when every man of the Rivas party had fled. Of the latter party there were found forty-six dead. They were buried. The turkey-buzzards have since found some in the woods that were not found in time to bury. Of the number of wounded it is impossible to know, some of whom we know have since died of their wounds. Of the Americans, there were none killed and only two wounded. Col. Walker had a bullet scratch across his throat, and two shot-holes through his coat. Of his natives, there were three killed, five wounded, and two missing.

Of the Rivas troops, whom I have omitted to state were commanded by General Guardiola, only about one-half returned to Rivas, and this is Guardiola's second defeat in three days. He was defeated at Leon on the nineteenth of last month, by General Munoz, and so completely routed that he arrived at Granada in the night with only a single servant.

Col. Walker returned to San Juan the day after the battle, where he still remains, and if we are to judge from the signs of the times, it may be believed that we are on the eve of a crisis.

Col. Walker was called here by Castillon and his party, and it is believed by many that he has higher aims in the present campaign than the public wish to give him credit for; at least, so far since his arrival his acts have been [illegible] honorable, and the [illegible] are deserving [illegible]

No doubt [illegible] whether the "[illegible]" [illegible] exterminated, [illegible] divine providence [illegible]

Governor Kinney and the Nicaragua Transit Company.

From the Aspinwall Courier, Sept. 11.

In our paper of to-day we publish a correspondence which we gave to a portion of our readers in an extra issued on Saturday last. It will be seen by it, that Col. Kinney is now Civil and Military Governor of San Juan. We can but conclude that the cards are dealt, and there is a prospect of an exciting game ere long. If our information be correct, one of the first acts of the new Governor was to notify the Agent of the Nicaragua Transit Company that the point where their buildings are all located must be evacuated, on the ground, we presume, that the spot aforesaid comes within the territory granted to Col. K.

On the one hand, it may be considered that the validity of the grant now said to be in possession of Col. K. has been fully recognized by Great Britain; and on the other, that the United States Government has always fostered and protected the Transit Company and its policy, and supported its acts—and that, after what that Government has done for the Company, almost any extreme may be expected from it—while our readers need not be reminded, that a solemn stipulation has been entered into by the aforesaid Governments, making it binding upon them both to see to it that the rights of possession, &c., of that territory be preserved inviolate until the vexed question of protectorate, &c., be settled.

Under these circumstances, it is probable, that the Agent of the Transit Company, on apprehension of any danger from compulsory measures for his evacuation, would apply for protection to the British man-of-war, said to be now lying in the harbor of Greytown—and it is quite possible that such protection would be granted him.

So far as Nicaragua herself is concerned, she would undoubtedly undo what has been done in very short order, if she were able—without the aid of the Transit Company she could do nothing; but we see no reason why the said Company could not extend all the aid she would need, if permitted to continue in the course it has recently pursued, according to accounts we have lately published.

There is no doubt that such a measure as that of notifying the Company to leave the Point must be very popular among the inhabitants—and, as they have just elected Kinney to rule over them, there is no telling how far they may back him.

We wish our friends, the Kinneyites, all the success in their peaceful colonization which their tact and perseverance deserve; but we hope they will not work for "satisfaction," either for themselves or any one else, until they can afford it, nor undertake too much in any wise. We hope they hold trumps, and will make them all tell—a failure on almost any point would be "tight papers" for them just now.

Our first conclusion, on hearing the news of the last movements at San Juan (Greytown) seems now as inevitable as it did before reflection. Matters must come to a focus there right speedily.

Arrival of Wheeler in Nicaragua—Object of his Return—Soldiers for the Protection of the Transit Company.

From the Correspondence of the Evening Post.

ON BOARD STAR OF THE WEST, Sunday, Sept. 30, 1855.

There are some additional particulars of Central American news which may be interesting. Wheeler, the United States Minister in Nicaragua, arrived at Point Arenas in the Star of the West, and at once proceeded to Granada, the capital. He was accompanied up the river by Mr. B. S. Cottrell, whose appointment as commercial agent for San Juan gives general satisfaction, his long previous residence in the country being not the least of his qualifications. Messrs. Fabens and ex-Commercial Agent Mason also went in the same boat with Wheeler. On reaching Virgin Bay the former was detained by the military commandante, in accordance with the decree issued against Kinney and himself, and the steamer proceeded to Granada without him. But as soon as the President of Nicaragua, Señor Estrada, heard that Mr. Fabens was the bearer of a communication from Col. Kinney, the boat was dispatched back twenty miles to Virgin Bay, and Fabens was conveyed to the capital with ambassadorial honors. The Government, by the way, sent by the same boat an urgent invitation to Col. Kinney to come to Granada, assuring him of entire safety, whether they could make any arrangements with him or not. What the arrangements they wish to make are, was not stated.

During the absence of Messrs. Cottrell and Mason, Col. W. L. Laws, formerly of Philadelphia, was performing the duties of commercial agent at San Juan. Col. Laws was one of the Expeditionists.

It is commonly believed, and I suppose on sufficient grounds, that Wheeler's special object in returning to Nicaragua is to convey to the Government the formal recognition by the United States, of Nicaragua's claim to the Mosquito coast. Nicaragua has long asserted her jurisdiction over this region, without ever having the ability to maintain it. England, on the other hand, supports the sovereignty of the Indian Mosquito King, and possibly Col Kinney, by virtue of his late purchase of most of the land in it, may put forward a third claim. And, as England is rather indifferent at present on the subject, my impression is that, with a suitable reinforcement of actual Anglo-American settlers, Kinney's chance is the best. I believe that this offer of recognition by the United States is made in consideration of certain extra privileges conferred by Nicaragua in Wheeler's late treaty upon citizens of the former country. Borland, the previous minister, made, it is stated, a similar treaty, which much to his chagrin, was never acted upon by the State Department at Washington. Hence, doubtless, his late conversion to Know-Nothingism, and his hostility to the Administration which gave him his appointment.

Wheeler, who, by the way, does not conceal his elation over his late triumph in imprisoning Passmore Williamson, will, doubtless, experience an augmented satisfaction in embracing Hornsby and Dr. Brissot, now the principal men-at-arms and intimate advisers of Colonel Walker. These two gentlemen were somewhat noted, even during their official connection with the American Minister, for their revolutionary propensities, to such a degree even as to require his intervention for their rescue from the hands of the Government.

Among the passengers on board the Star of the West are three officers and two soldiers of the late foreign legion, transported by the Transit Company for the protection of Nicaragua against the imagined hostilities of Colonel Kinney. The foreign legion was engaged for four months, beginning at the 17th, but the campaign at Fort Castillo proving more destructive of provisions than of Kinney's adherents, it was disbanded and paid at the end of two-and-a-half months' service. As I understand it, however, the soldiers are dissatisfied with this arrangement, demanding pay for the entire time for which they were engaged, in addition to the grants of lands in Nicaragua promised to them by the Company at the end of the four months. But where those lands of the Company are situated the Lord only knows. I have no doubt, however, that these unfortunate men can obtain for their consolation a good Kinney title to as much soil as they will agree to improve.

WEST COAST OF MEXICO.

Excitement on hearing of Santa Ana's Abdication.

By the arrival of the George Law we have received late news from Acapulco and the West Coast of Mexico. The excitement in Guerrero, where the revolutionary standard was first raised and upheld under Alvarez, was intense on the reception of the news that Santa Ana had abdicated and fled from the country. The Restaurador de la Libertad, Alvarez' organ, published in Acapulco, comes to us this time with double-leaded columns, announcing the news under the head of Viva la Libertad! It reproduces the plan of Ayutla, and gives the particulars of Santa Ana's flight, which reached us several weeks ago.

As Alvarez is now an important personage, and, according to some, stands a good chance for the Presidency of the Republic, we translate his address on the great event. It is as follows:

The Citizen Juan Alvarez, General-in-Chief of the Army for the Restoration of Liberty to the Troops under his Command:

COMPANIONS IN ARMS! Never, on any previous occasion, have I addressed you with such unbounded satisfaction and joy. The splendid victories obtained by our arms in Michoacan, in Jalisco, in Colima, and on the Northern frontier, have been the precursors of the consummation of our grand work of political regeneration, now so gloriously wrought out. The tyrant has met with the punishment his crimes deserved; and in the Capital, the people en masse have adopted the plan of Ayutla and have put an end to this fratricidal war.

Soldiers! I congratulate you; for after all the great sacrifices you have undergone, the laurels your valor has won will be in the first place recognized. To you, who were the first to defy the colossal power of the tyrant, and to raise here the standard of liberty—who bared your breasts to the enemy's bullets, and have borne unshrinkingly the burden of this bloody and unequal strife—to you, who insisted on the completion of the plan of Ayutla, in obedience to the will of the people, and thereby prevented anarchy and party ambition—to you are we indebted for the accomplishment of so great and hazardous a work.

Citizens, let us hasten at once to sustain, in the hour of their triumph, those principles for which we have conquered; that with a new political edifice, established on firm foundations, we may retire to our hearths, there to enjoy the blessings of peace and the sweets of domestic life, and live tranquilly under the shade of a paternal Government which will protect us, and guarantee as well as respect our sacred rights. Be willing to submit respectfully to the law, and the authorities constituted under it; but at the same time be ever ready to punish those who, abusing the power with which they are entrusted, become tyrants, and attempt to rob us of our liberties. This, from your General and friend,

JUAN ALVAREZ.

AUSTRALIA.

Causes of Poverty in Victoria—Population—Trade—Emigration—Disturbances at the Gold Fields—Theatricals—Australian Contingent for the War.

From the Melbourne Argus of July 20th, we glean the following intelligence, condensed from a very lengthy and detailed review of the [illegible] condition of the colony.

The [illegible] all that is necessary to ensure a development of progress—social, commercial and political, that will be likewise wholly satisfactory.

Alteration in exchanges and the irregularity of the despatch of treasure is assigned as the cause of apparent discrepancies and temporary diminution in the price. Several new discoveries and their rapid introduction, with happy results, are noted.

Of population, the returns at the close of the half year summed it up at [illegible], from which time to July 14, three weeks, [illegible] had been the increase. The influx of Chinese had been effectively checked by a legislative enactment, and an effort was making to secure the comfort and "evangelization" of the twenty or thirty thousand already there.

Notwithstanding the extravagance with which the government had been administered, the resources of revenue were still unimpaired—and the gross revenue for the year was £3,14[illegible]. The subject of the establishment of a Mint was being discussed with great ability.

Trade had been quite dull during the month, from the fact that immense stocks had accumulated before; but the consumption of supplies was beginning to be large, and it was anticipated that the two remaining wet months would very materially reduce the heavy stocks. A very considerable falling off of importations had secured a profit to holders of all goods but lumber. In town, money had been "tight," but the bills of the month had been met and confidence was springing up. The Melbourne Chamber of Commerce was dealing within its province with great practical ability. For food supplies, reliance was necessarily placed upon foreign resources, shipments were arriving, about as much as necessary for consumption—home supplies were reported as promising.

The rapid influx of emigrants, and their unfitness, in many instances, for the life of a settler in a new country, had induced a great deal of distress among many who had found great difficulty in procuring employment—and organization, with very energetic and liberal charity, had been absolutely necessary, and had in a great measure remedied the evil.

On the subject of postal communication, says the Argus, "the people of Australia feel that they have been unnecessarily aggrieved by the Home Government."

Although the reports of crime had been heartily bitter and disgusting, it was on the decrease. Measures for the amelioration of social condition, were in progress—and as soon as "the pecuniary resources" should be "partially relieved," spirited efforts to open up the country and develop its resources, were expected.

CATHARINE HAYES, who had been very warmly received, though not so extravagantly as at Sydney, had given a concert for the relief of the destitute, which realized £500, and had given another in aid of the Benevolent and Orphans' Asylum, at which the receipts were very large. MISKA HAUSER, the violinist, had met with "flattering success." Theatricals were above par, in supply of actors, as well as in the other essential requisite—patronage. The new Theatre Royal at Melbourne had just been opened, with accommodations for over three thousand people.

The delays of communication, and the interest felt on every hand in the war news, had induced a strong feeling in favor of telegraphic communication—and the progress of the telegraph in Europe and India had stimulated the desire for intercolonial communication, which, it was believed, would soon be acquired.

In government matters nothing important has transpired since previous advices. Some disturbances at the gold fields had threatened to assume a serious character—the Government had been comparatively powerless—and a police magistrate had received popular rebuke for a decision at one of the localities of these disturbances.

The Commission upon the occupancy of "Crown lands," had decided that "the occupants have no title to their runs, and had left the subject of compensation unconsidered. In return, "the squatters," at a public meeting, denounced the government, the commission, and the report, and resolved to throw the whole subject into chancery—they had subscribed £3,000 for legal fees in fighting the cause—they will carry it through every court—and they claim two millions sterling as purchase money.

A scheme has been suggested and encouraged to send an Australian contingent to join the Allied armies in the East.

The accounts from other parts of the country are very similar to those from Sydney. A "leading" vein runs through them all.

Steam Communication between the United States and Australia via Panama.

From the Sydney Empire, July 2.

For some time past we have been aware of a project, set on foot by a British capitalist largely connected with the trade of the United States, to establish steam communication between the Australian colonies and New-York and London via Panama. This scheme, which appears to us to be admirably conceived, is shaped with the view of embracing equal advantages to Sydney and Melbourne on this side; and it contemplates direct lines to London and New-York on the Atlantic. This is to be effected by making Tahiti the entrepôt for the service in the Pacific, and the final station for the Panama steamers, and continuing the communication by branch lines direct to Sydney and Melbourne. From Aspinwall to London, it is proposed to enter into arrangements with the Royal West India Mail Company, for the conveyance of the English freight and passengers, while the communication will be carried through to New-York by a line of steamers belonging to the new company. With regard to that part of the scheme intended to connect the Australian Colonies, we will quote from correspondence with the perusal of which we have been favored, to show the advantage it is believed to possess. A gentleman eminently qualified, both by his acquaintance with the colonies and his practical experience in connection with steam navigation, in giving an estimate of the cost of boats, amount of traffic, and the probable receipts and expenditure in maintaining the service, thus writes to the projector:

The shortest possible line that can be run on that route is directly through Tahiti, a place that affords every facility for coaling, watering and provisioning a ship, and where, with a very trifling outlay, a company could provide themselves with docks not to be surpassed in any part of the world. Nature has already made the harbor a most beautiful basin, and vessels can lie there at all times riding to a small anchor, and it is so perfectly protected by the reefs, (as you can see by an inspection of a chart,) that the harbor is, at all times, as smooth as a millpond; labor is abundant and not expensive. 1,500 tons of coal were put on board the Golden Age in 65 working hours, at a cost of 50 cents a ton, and it could be done much cheaper by a company employing a regular set of hands.

My idea is, to employ four steamships on this route, two to be run between Australia and Tahiti, and two to be employed on the route between Tahiti and Panama. The two first to be strong, substantially built vessels, capable of standing the heavy gales one meets with on the coast of Australia and the Island of New Zealand; and the two on the Tahiti and Panama route to be lighter built vessels, with guards like the Golden Age, and perfectly ventilated, for after leaving Tahiti, the weather becomes much warmer in crossing the Mill Pond from Tahiti to Panama.

Now, suppose two steamers start on the same day—one from Sydney, the other from Panama. The former makes her voyage to Tahiti in thirteen days, and the latter in eighteen days. The steamer from Sydney transfers her passengers to the spare boat waiting for her at Tahiti, and they go on the same day to Panama; while the boat in port has five days to coal and provision in, preparatory to taking on board the passengers that come from Panama. In case of an accident to one of the steamers, then the ship from Australia or Panama could go all the way through. This arrangement could be made without involving any additional expense, as the officers and crew could be transferred with the passengers, though I have allowed for them in the estimate. This would not only expedite the voyage four or five days, but the steamers would wear better, and be able to run the shorter distances with much greater speed. Nothing is so injurious to a steamer as making very long voyages, without stopping a few days to overhaul her machinery. The change from one steamer to another would be agreeable to the passengers, who would be pleased to get into a well ventilated vessel on going into a warmer climate; it would, in their estimation, insure them better health.

It is calculated that by this line New-York will be brought within forty-five days, and London within fifty days of Australia. In March the projector was in England maturing his plans, and he writes from Liverpool, on the 8th of that month, as follows:

"As for passengers, I can average 300 per month from New-York alone; and I anticipate that double that number will take passage from this country, besides the British West India Islands, from which the emigration will be large."

The proposal has been fully laid before the Governor-General by the Agents in Sydney, in anticipation of a guaranteed subsidy; and has, we believe, been communicated to the Home Government, with his Excellency's views on the subject. It may be well to add that the gentleman principally concerned in originating this project, is an enterprising capitalist, already very extensively engaged in the trade between the United States and Australia.

Sydney Markets—July 2.

The supply of WOOL this week has been limited in the extreme, and a portion of that advertised was not landed. There is evidently a desire to purchase WOOL, could it be met with in sufficient quantities, for a remittance, at the rates lately ruling. The bulk of this season's clip has been shipped, and there will be, doubtless, a falling off in the number of bales exported, as compared with last year.

FREIGHTS TO LONDON—Wool, 1d to 1¼d ℔ lb.; Hides, 25s. ℔ ton; Tallow, 30s. to 35s. ℔ ton; Gold, ½ ℔ cent by sailing vessels; Gold, ¾ ℔ cent ℔ steamers.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON—Bank drafts 3 to 4 ℔ cent premium; Private Bills, (with produce hypothecated,) 1½ to 2 ℔ cent premium, if drawn against tallow, wool or gold.

Ferris & Arkins' Wholesale Price Current gives the following quotations:

WHEAT, 25s. ℔ bushel; scarce. FLOUR—Fine, £30; Seconds, £28. MAIZE, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 3d.; supply plentiful. ENGLISH BARLEY, none. CAPE do., 6s. to 10s.; scarce. HAY, £8 to £12 ℔ ton. BUTTER, 2s. ℔ lb.; supply plentiful. CHEESE, 1s. to 1s. 3d. ℔ lb.; prime wanted. BACON and HAMS, 10d. to 1s. ℔ lb. for colonial. EGGS, 3s. ℔ dozen; plentiful. FOWLS, 4s. to 5s.; plentiful. POTATOES, £10 ℔ ton. FAT PIGS, 6d. to 7d. ℔ lb.; scarce. CALVES, 30s. to 40s. each; moderate. SHEEP, 18s. to 14s. do; plentiful. LAMBS, 12s. do.; moderate. BULLOCKS, £9 to £6; moderate. TALLOW,—Beef, £45 to £46 10s.; Mutton, £46 to £51. HIDES, 6s to 14s. for sound; heavy. TOBACCO, 10d. to 1s ℔ lb.

HAVANA.

The George Law, on her passage from Aspinwall, touched at Havana on the 25th of September, leaving again on the same day. We have, therefore, three days' later intelligence from that port. In the papers, full files of which we have received, there is nothing worth chronicling. [illegible] the Mail with details of European news, to the exclusion of domestic affairs.

Passmore Williamson.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your [illegible] editorial comments upon the very able article in yesterday's TIMES, taken from the Hartford Courant, ascribed to Hon. JAMES DIXON, you intimate that if the imprisonment of Mr. WILLIAMSON is not [illegible] forgotten, "[illegible]," it has ceased to be talked about in some quarters as an event of any special interest and importance. It may appear so to the Editor of a Daily paper, whose office is in one of the busiest thoroughfares of the City, who is half buried in papers from all parts of the country and the world, and upon whom is poured daily, avalanches of domestic and foreign news; but if you dwelt in a smaller city or passed through the rural districts, you would hear the case discussed by men of every profession and calling. The strong legal review of Mr. DIXON, and the many allusions you have made to the case, are proofs of this statement.

A gentleman from Pittsburg, Pa., stated, a day or two since, that it is the topic of conversation in all Western Pennsylvania, and beyond. The greatest indignation is felt. Western merchants are discussing the matter, and those traders in Philadelphia who "sell their principles," as well as their "silks," may learn, ere long, that in boasting that Judge KANE's imprisonment of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON was worth a million of dollars to the trade of the city the present season, they overlooked the ultimate effect that unrighteous and tyrannical act will have, not only upon the reputation but the business of the city where it was perpetrated, and where it is sustained by mercenary merchants, editors and professional men.

The TIMES has done good service to the cause of human rights in this case. Let it not cease its denunciations, its arguments and its appeals until the prison doors that now are shut upon an innocent and meritorious citizen are thrown wide open, and justice once more holds an even scale in the city of Penn.

T.

Yale College—Statistics of the Year.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, Oct. 1, 1855.

The Freshman class in Yale this year is by far the largest ever received at any American college, although, some improvements having been made upon the former system in divisions of the class, etc., the members are all accommodated and instructed with as great facility as former classes with half their numbers have been. It is truly gratifying to mark the rapidly increasing sentiment among the American people in favor of a "liberal education." The idea that a college education is only useful as a preparation for the study of one of the professions is fast becoming obsolete—while the true theory that college discipline and college training are of inestimable value to any man, whatever may be the sphere of life to which he is called, is taking its place. The number of students at present connected with the College is six hundred and seventeen. Of these, 25 are in the Theological, 28 in the Law, 34 in the Medical, and 60 in the Scientific Department. Of the four hundred and seventy-six undergraduates, there are in the Senior class, 96; in the Junior, 110; in the Sophomore, 113, and in the Freshman, 157. The gentlemen comprising the Faculty and Instructors are 41 in number, two Professors, one in Mathematics and one in Metallurgy, having been recently added. To those acquainted with "College Politics" it may be interesting to add that in the Undergraduate Department 240 are "Linonians" and 236 "Brothers in Unity," also that in the recent electioneering campaign the Linonians were victorious, having received from the Freshman class 82 members, while the remaining 75 joined the "Brothers." In fine, the prospects of old Yale never were brighter than at present, and while the higher departments are rapidly increasing in point of numbers and public favor, that of the undergraduates continues to excel that of any similar institution in our land, both in its thorough system of instruction and the number of its students.

SIGMA.

POLITICAL.

What Democrats think of the Republican Fusion.

LETTER FROM ARPHAXED LOOMIS.

LITTLE FALLS, Sept. 19, 1855.

JEFFERSON TILLINGHAST, Esq.:—My Dear Sir:—Mr. Johnson has just shown to me your letter to him, dated the 17th instant, stating rumors and making inquiries in regard to my intentions as to the call for a Fusion or Republican Convention, and has requested me to answer for myself.

I willingly do so, as I have at no time entertained a doubt in regard to the ultimate result of that movement. I may be mistaken, but I believe it will terminate in the promotion of Mr. SEWARD's plans. The history of his political acts on all subjects, except that of Slavery, indicates views so repugnant to those I regard as sound and safe, that I cannot lend myself to his advancement merely because we in the main agree on this one thing. I have not hesitated to condemn the course of the national administration in relation to the Nebraska-Kansas question, and as to some of its appointments and removals. And I dissent from and disapprove of its course in some other respects, and especially in attempting to exercise political influence at conventions and elections. At the same time, it is but justice to say that I have seen much to commend and approve—I am as free to express my opinion in the one case as in the other.

I regard it as the duty of no man, partisan though he be, to sanction all the acts of an administration, because elected by his party. Such a course is, at least, exceedingly undemocratic; and it is a shame that any government should allow its officers to attempt to coerce party opinion to its support. The party in power should be the first to detect and correct the errors of its own administration. By this means they will prevent the necessity of being turned out by their adversaries to remedy abuses and errors.

We can exercise more influence with our friends or with our own party than we can by standing outside as antagonists. I sympathize with many warm and sincere friends, whose feelings have been outraged by the Fugitive Slave law, and the decisions under it—by the Kansas-Nebraska measures, and other recent advances of Slavery influence, to a degree that they have come to a conclusion to leave all other political questions to their fate, until these things can be righted. But I cannot yet go so far—such, in my judgment, is not the most effectual means of redress for these grievances, nor can I forget what immense consequences in other respects are involved in the political struggles of the day.

The ticket nominated at Syracuse is a good one, and will receive my support. I will not refuse to vote for and sustain honest and capable Democratic candidates, because the Convention which nominated them omitted or refused to pass resolutions expressing all my opinions. Nor would I refuse, if the Convention, instead of silence, had adopted opinions adverse to my own, if I believed such opinions not a true reflection from their constituents. Even if I believed such omission or adverse expression had been caused by the most unworthy influence of the Administration upon some of the members, it would not justify me in refusing my support to good and true men nominated by the regularly constituted Nominating Convention of the Democratic party. I would still stand by and keep within the lines, in hope of and to aid in producing, a better result at another time.

I am ashamed that the organized Democratic party of the North should be charged with want of courage and candor in the utterance of opinions on the great National question of Slavery. This charge has little truth in relation to the common intercourse of private life, but its application to Caucuses and Conventions has too much truth. It is an unmanly subserviency to party discipline, exercised by Government patronage—it is a monstrous perversion of public opinion, and by it we sacrifice our influence and our character. Let us be bold, frank and firm in stating what we believe, and in reflecting the opinions of those we represent or among whom we live. If we will stand by this rule, our party would be strong enough without invoking a fusion with our adversaries. And if, in a National Convention—that great bugbear of these cowards—the Democratic Representatives of other States, who think differently from us on Slavery, shall, for our opinions on this subject, exclude us from a voice in selecting candidates for National suffrage, let them do so; but let them remember the result of such a course in 1848.

If, in this my hasty reply to your inquiries, I have failed to make myself clear as to my reasons, I have at least left no doubts as to my intentions in relation to the Syracuse ticket and the Republican party.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
ARPHAXED LOOMIS.

Reclamation of Fugitives from Service in Unorganized Territories.

The Union publishes the following important opinion of the Attorney General:

1. The constitutional right of a citizen of the United States to reclaim a fugitive from his lawful service extends not only to the State and to the organized Territories, but to all the unorganized territorial possessions of the United States.

2. If in such Territory there be no Commissioners of the United States to act, the claimant may proceed by recaption without judicial process.

3. Any such fugitive from service in the Indian country is there unlawfully, and, as an intruder, is subject to export by the executive authority of the United States.

4. Such fugitive cannot be protected from extradition by any Indian tribe or nation; for the Indians are themselves the mere subjects of the United States, and have no power in conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

5. By the local law of the organized political communities of the Cherokees, Choctaws, and Chickasaws, there is ample provision for the delivery up of fugitives from service in any of the States.

Nearly eleven thousand persons visited the Patent Office and Gallery at Washington during the last month.

THE MAYRELL CASE.

BRANCH TO THE RESCUE.

The Genesee Matsell Escapes a Horse-whipping and turns out Bogus.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

After reading the letter of GEORGE MATSELL, the [illegible], of Genesee, I sent a note to the Broadway [illegible] requesting an interview. [illegible] MATSELL did not come, and it is very fortunate for him that he did not, as I intended to give him a severe cowhiding for his attempts to impose on the people of this City, [illegible]

[illegible]

Respectfully, STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

NEW-YORK CITY.

New Cloaks.

Economical ladies are turning their last year's cloaks, mantillas and furs over to see if they can be made to answer for another year. Sad ravages the moths have made with some of them, but fashion, which begins every new year, and indeed every new season, utterly shiftless, has shrunk or stretched or [illegible] out of shape many more. Right sensible ladies will not much mind the ravages that fashion makes in a single year, and on Broadway this Fall we shall see nine cloaks of last year's make to one of this, upon well-dressed women. The country ladies that visit us, however, are more particular than our own citizen-esses. They insist upon wearing nothing but the latest. For such we must make a note of the new styles.

Yesterday was "mantilla opening day," and to-morrow, *if it be pleasant*, we shall see the bargains out and exposed.

The cloaks are much larger in size than those of last season, and more richly trimmed. Velvet, moire antique and fine cloth are the most fashionable materials, with trimmings of moss fringe and guimp lace. Circulars are still in favor, and the deep yokes with bodies plaited full around them.

Embroidery is less fashionable than it has been, but will still be worn by those anxious to seem rich. Black is the favorite color, but the dark maroons, purples, blue, and dark green, are very much admired by those who prefer a more showy costume than sombre blacks.

We think the most elegant cloaks of the season are the black Lyons velvet, trimmed with moire antique; but then so much depends upon the air and gait of the wearer, and so much more upon what we know of the wearer's circumstances, that we would not willingly commit ourselves as to which is the most comely. A fashionable cloak this year will cost rather more than it did last year, but the enlarged size is the principal reason.

New-York Horticultural Society.

A regular monthly meeting of the New-York Horticultural Society was held on Monday evening, at the building of the Mercantile Library, in Astor-place. WILSON G. HUNT, President of the Society, occupied the chair. P. B. MEAD, the Secretary, stated that the report of the result of the late exhibition was not yet prepared, but would be submitted by the Committee at the next regular meeting of the Society.

Dr. KNIGHT exhibited a fine specimen of a new and rare plant, known as the *Monotropha Uniflora*, which he found growing in Jones' Woods, in this City. It excited much curiosity.

Mr. CARPENTER exhibited some specimens of his White Seedling Peaches—the largest and latest variety. The Examining Committee reported the Peach as "excellent, and good to preserve," but the members seemed to think differently, for the specimens were soon dispatched.

A vote of thanks was passed to WM. C. BRYANT for his late address before the Society.

☞ G. A. [illegible] wife, [illegible] the Southern [illegible] as the author of a novel called the "Magic Book." The following key to the characters [illegible]:

Clara	Madame [illegible]
Harry Stanton	G. G. Foster.
[illegible]	Edwin Forrest.
Caroline St. Mure	Catherine Sinclair.
[illegible]	N. P. Willis.
Robert Bayes	Richard Willis.
Mr. Field Close	Parke Godwin.
[illegible]	[illegible]
Horace	George Jamieson.
Capt. Ray	Capt. Calcraft.
Dysart	Chas. O'Conor.
Charles Falconbridge	George Vandenhoff.

☞ Down South somebody has tried to make them believe that GREELEY is a Know-Nothing. The *South Alabamian* publishes GREELEY's reply. It is like enough to be genuine:

New-York, Friday, Aug. 17, 1855.

SIR: I never was consciously within a mile of a Know-Nothing lodge, and never could have been induced to join one on any account. By placing your foot against the author of the silly report noticed in your letter, you will be certain to kick a great liar.

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

A. F. POWEY, Esq.

☞ JOHN KEESE, Esq., gave the following toast at the late Literary Festival. We have not seen it in print yet:

The memory of Cadmus—The first post-boy. He carried *letters* from Phœnicia to Greece.

☞ The Historical Society's fire-proof building is going on bravely. It stands next door to the Baptist Tabernacle. The corner stone will be laid on the 15th inst. The Society meets to-night.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 16, 19, 21 to 26.

SUPREME COURT—*Oyer and Terminer.*—Murder trial.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 221, 311, 205, 235, 237, 2122½, 2122½, 69, 1617, 1618, 241 to 249, 245, 246.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 68, 106, 110, 112, 116, 119, 120, 122 to 132, 134 to 141, 143 to 145, 147 to 149, 150 to 154, 158, 161, 163, 165, 166.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part 1.*—Nos. 977, 1017, 1010, 1037 to 1042, 1044 to 1049. *Part 2.*—Nos. 791, 1019, 1094 to 1096.

Important Charge to the Grand Jury on the Act for the Suppression of Intemperance and Crime—Official Bribery and Railway Defalcations.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, the Clerk of the Court called the panel of Grand Jurors, when the following gentlemen answered and were sworn, viz.:

CHARLES A. DAVIS, Esq., Foreman.

Joseph Applegate,	Andrew Anderson,	John J. Bussing,
Charles Crane,	John C. Baxter,	Thomas A. Devoe,
Benjamin Ellis,	John A. Leguier,	Peter A. Nevius, Jr.,
Wm. Pales,	James B. Taylor,	Jonathan Witt,
Saml. L. Constant,	J. R. Bartholomew,	Anthony L. Bleecker,
John T. Parish,	Charles Gould,	Leon'd L. Jonnson,
M. Hopper Mott,	James W. Otis,	Stephen Philbin.

His Honor charged the Grand Jury as follows:

The oath, gentlemen, which as Grand Jurors you are required to take, for all ordinary purposes, sufficiently defines your powers and duties. It is well calculated also to impress upon your minds the high responsibilities resting upon the office, temporary though it be, with which you have been entrusted. The Legislature, however, by specific enactments, has made it incumbent on the Bench in some matters to be more particular in addressing you.

Among other statutes of that character, is the one recently passed, for the prevention of intemperance, and its almost invariable consequences, pauperism and crime. By the twenty-third section it is declared to be "the duty of the presiding Judge of every Court of Oyer and Terminer specially to charge every Grand Jury to inquire into all violations of or offences under this act."

I need not inform you, gentlemen, in this City at least, that the leading provisions of the act referred to are daily and hourly violated; that the consumption of intoxicating liquors, instead of being diminished, has to all appearance largely increased. The causes which have produced this state of things are proper subjects for consideration. Are they to be found in the defective framing of the law or in the defective administration of its provisions, or (a much more serious question) in the defective powers of the Legislature?

That the Act was intended by its authors—unless we suppose them chargeable with the most absurd folly—to apply as well to foreign as to domestic liquors, there cannot be a doubt. Of what avail would be the damming up of the comparatively harmless stream (not exactly a rivulet, I admit,) of home-made cider and lager bier, while the fiery torrent of French brandy, Holland gin and Jamaica rum, to say nothing of some of the more ardent wines of Spain and Portugal, was left to course its way unobstructed, and even with augmented volume?

Assuming, however, the meaning of the Legislature to be sufficiently clear, and to be expressed with sufficient legal precision, a much graver question, as already suggested, arises out of their power, or rather, their want of power over the subject.

The Constitution of the United States, gentlemen, as you are well aware, and the treaties and acts of Congress, made or passed in pursuance of it, are, within their sphere, the supreme law of the land. And to prevent all possible evasion of this fundamental principle of the Federal Union, it is expressly declared that "the judges in every State shall (under oath) be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

Among the acts which Congress, by the terms of the Constitution, is authorized to pass, and which Congress actually has passed, and which, therefore, are now the supreme law, is an act laying duties, specifically by name, on wines, brandies, and other foreign liquors. And these duties, in the language of the Constitution, have been so laid, and are to be collected, in order "to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States."

Can a State Legislature then—if one may, any number may—without the consent of Congress, say in effect that one whole branch of the revenue of the Federal Government, expressly provided by Congress for its support, shall be cut off? Or, suppose Congress, in the exercise of the power conferred to it, had seen fit to rest the whole support of the Federal Government on its revenues from wines and brandies, would it, in such a case, be competent to any number of the separate State Legislatures to enact that, within their respective jurisdictions, no wines or brandies should be consumed? If there can be no consumption, it is obvious, there can be no sale—and if no sale, no inducement to import—and if no importation, no revenue from imports—and without revenue, no government, State or Federal, could exist.

A distinction, I am aware, has been drawn between broken and original packages—a distinction, as it seems to me, in view of the principles involved, more fanciful than real. The great object of the statute in question, and of all like statutes, is total abstinence, not voluntary, but enforced by penalties. It may be a wise and salutary object—although even on that point we all know there is great diversity of opinion; still the question is, can that object, under our system, be constitutionally attained without the concurrence of the Federal Government? The Supreme Court, at Washington, have already decided that an act of the Legislature of Maryland, requiring importers to take out and pay for a State license to sell dutiable goods in original packages was void. But they have not decided, whatever may have been the casual expressions of a single Judge, that the act would have been valid had it required a license, at however high a premium, even to the extent of prohibition, for the sale of packages once broken up. No such issue was before the Court for their decision. The distinction, then, as to original packages, I may be permitted to repeat, is more fanciful than real—or rather, I should say, is wholly fanciful, and in no degree real. A State Government, being inhibited from interfering directly with the revenue of the Federal Government derived from foreign imports, cannot, it would seem, do so immediately. The consequences are the same—and they alone are important in these discussions—from either species of legislation. These consequences are the destruction, more or less total, of the means on which the General Government relies, (and lawfully relies,) for its very existence—means, which it was the leading object of the new Constitution, as distinguished from the old articles of confederation, to place beyond the reach of State control. No State, it is admitted, and such is the express language of the Constitution, can, "without the consent of Congress," lay any "duties" on imports—but of what value would be this prohibition if the State Legislatures, without the consent of Congress, instead of laying *duties* on imports, and interfering in that manner with the Federal revenues, are permitted to say that the packages when imported shall not be broken up and sold for consumption; thus laying on imports a restriction far more onerous than any "duties" less than prohibitory. On a proper application from any individual State—in the absence of a sufficient preponderance of public opinion to carry a general prohibition—Congress would no doubt cheerfully give its consent to the enactment of a State law laying special duties on the particular imports in question for the nominal "use of the treasury of the United States," but at rates so high as effectually to diminish and, *if expedient, to destroy their importation into such State.* It was not my purpose, gentlemen, to address you at large on the questions arising out of the act to which I have called your attention, or to express any very decided opinion in regard to it. These questions *in part, at least,* although passed upon by one branch of the Supreme Court, of this State, are now pending *for review in the Court of Appeals.* As they are entitled to a preference in order of hearing over all other cases, we shall probably soon have the views of that tribunal to enlighten our path. It is proper to add, however that their judgment, if against the alleged rights claimed under the federal Constitution, will be subject by law *to a further* appeal to the Supreme Court at Washington, whose decision in that case will alone be final. Meanwhile the statute will be laid before you for such action upon it as you may deem expedient—it being made my duty by the Legislature, as already stated, specially to charge you, as I now accordingly do, to inquire into "all violations of, or offences under," its provisions. It is also my duty specially to charge you to inquire into all violations of the lottery law, the election law, the usury law, and the law against exacting prohibited fees by persons in public office. Of the latter character—but of a far higher degree of enormity—is the offence of accepting [illegible] or other bribes for the discharge or omission of official duties. Should any misdemeanor of that description have been committed—or all [illegible] the public ear for months, have [illegible] sufficient grounds as to any public officer, legislative, or judicial, to warrant a just suspicion of their existence, it will be your province to investigate and faithfully and impartially to present—not, as has been sometimes done, in vague, general terms of censure, confounding the innocent with the guilty, and sheltering the latter under the mantle of the former; but pointing distinctly, whether they be high or low, to the accused parties by name.

Another crime, whose magnitude is measured by millions, and which is said to have prevailed to an alarming extent in this community, beggaring the widow, the orphan and the aged, and crippling the resources of the affluent, is the fraudulent issue of stock certificates of incorporated companies.

These issues—if the circumstances attending them were such as are generally reported—were felonies in the eye of the law, and punishable as such by imprisonment for a longer or shorter term in the State prison. Whether they be forgery, or swindling or embezzlement, or, as would seem, all three offences combined, there are laws now in existence (and have been for years) which, if enforced, are amply sufficient for their punishment; and it is a great mistake, and a groundless impeachment of the action of the Legislature, to suppose, as is generally done, that in the eye of the law they were mere breaches of trust. It is your duty, therefore, gentlemen, fearlessly to inquire into this class of offences, and to bring the perpetrators to trial and punishment. The prompt and rigorous punishment of small, and sometimes almost venial offenders, while great robbers and swindlers, with so much facility and their gains undisturbed, escape the hands of justice, reflects discredit on its administration. You have the right, gentlemen, and I think you are bound by your office, to inquire how this has happened; and whether any unlawful means and appliances, and if so, what and by whom, have been resorted to in order to bring about such results.

The business of the Oyer and Terminer, in this City, has usually been confined to the trial of capital offences, and until the present year no other Court had jurisdiction over that class of cases. By an act passed on the 16th of April concurrent power in capital cases was given to the General Sessions whenever the law, or the evidence, or the Justice should require; and the Oyer and Terminer, at the same time, was authorized by an order, to be entered in its minutes, to send all indictments brought before it to the General Sessions for trial. All convictions, however, by the one or the other tribunal, in capital cases were made subject to review, as matter of right, by the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, each of which Courts, without restriction, were authorized also to grant new trials.

Under these circumstances, and considering the great press of civil business on the Circuit calendar, the session of the Oyer and Terminer, it is obvious, ought not to be protracted, unless it be merely to receive such indictments as may be presented, and to try, perhaps, a very limited number of exceptional cases.

Before closing these remarks, it is made my duty, gentlemen, to apprize you that the law deems it a misdemeanor for any Judge, juror or officer to disclose the fact of an indictment for felony until the accused, if not already in confinement, has been arrested on the charge.

And if such mere disclosure of indictments for felonies (however thoughtless and disinterested) deserve to be classed as misdemeanors, you will readily appreciate the reason why the corrupt compounding of felonies is classed among the higher order of offences, and especially if it be the act of a judicial officer, and be dictated by mere motives of cupidity.

I have now indicated, gentlemen, a few subjects for your investigation. Others will be suggested by yourselves. The field of public abuses, in this City especially—if one-half we hear and read be true—is an extensive one, and demands a prompt and thorough weeding. To you the community look for the initiatory measures.

A chamber has been provided for your deliberations, and officers to attend upon and execute your orders—and you will now, gentlemen, if convenient to yourselves, proceed to business.

The Foreman of the Grand Jury inquired if they could be furnished with a copy of His Honor's remarks, and the answer was, that the charge would appear in the DAILY TIMES and other papers. The Court then adjourned.

Decisions in Admiralty on Appeal.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Oct. 7.

Before Judge Nelson.

The following decisions were rendered this morning. The first and third of the cases were decided in the District Court by Judge BETTS, the other by Judge INGERSOLL, the decrees being in all cases for the libelants.

BILL OF LADING—DELIVERY.

The schooner Ione vs. James L. Davis—NELSON, C. J.—The libel was filed in this case to recover the value of a parcel of goods shipped by the firm of Medad Platt & Co., in the schooner *Ione* to Newbern, N. C., consigned to J. M. Gooding, charging the non-delivery of the goods by the master. The bill of lading bears date the 7th October, 1850. The goods were shipped under the following arrangement:

They were ordered by W. G. Blaney of Newbern, and on the 28th of September, Medad Platt & Co. answered by saying that the goods would be shipped on the *Ione*, and that particulars of the time of sailing would be sent to him.

On the 10th of October, the firm again wrote to Blaney, enclosing the invoice of the goods; but advising him that they were obliged to use much caution in their affairs, as they had been great sufferers in business transactions at Newbern; that for this reason, they had sent invoice and bill of lading to the mutual friend of both parties, J. M. Gooding, with whom they had no doubt he would be able to make satisfactory arrangements. On the same day the firm wrote to Gooding, enclosing an invoice to him, saying that he had been referred to by Blaney, and leaving it discretionary with him to deliver the goods to Blaney, and be responsible for them himself, or if not, then to dispose of them for account of the firm. The goods were consigned in the bill of lading to Gooding.

On the arrival of the *Ione* at Newbern on the 16th October, the goods were delivered by the master to Blaney, and were placed in his store which adjoined Gooding's, where he proceeded to sell them in the usual way of retail sales. Gooding had lent money and his credit to Blaney to assist him in commencing business. Blaney failed, and quit business in January, 1851, and Gooding bought his stock of goods and took possession of them.

The ground upon which it is sought to charge the vessel is that the goods were delivered to Blaney by the master without privity or authority of Gooding, the consignee. This point is strongly contested upon the evidence, which is very voluminous—a great portion of it taken, however, upon a question that is not left in doubt upon the facts, namely: whether or not Gooding was absent from Newbern on the 16th October, when the vessel arrived. The proofs show that he was not; and the result of this inquiry tends strongly to the conclusion that the position assumed by him, that he did not give authority to Blaney to receive the goods, is a pretext to escape responsibility, and charge it upon the vessel. He admits that when in Newbern he was in the habit of seeing Blaney daily, as his place of business was in the next building. In addition to this, he advised him to go into the business, and lent him money and his credit for the purpose. He had a strong interest, therefore, pecuniarily, as well as from friendship, to look into the state and condition of the business, and must have had knowledge of the arrival of the goods and possession of them by Blaney. Indeed, he admits this; but, under the pretext of absence from Newbern at the time of the arrival of the vessel, he seeks to establish that it was some time afterwards when he first received the information. In this he was clearly mistaken. Besides this contradiction, his whole testimony is loose, evasive and unreliable. It is impossible to read it without distrust of the facts stated by him.

The testimony of Blaney and his wife, proving the authority, is but strengthened by the evasive and unsatisfactory character of the testimony of Gooding.

If Blaney received the goods from the master by the authority of Gooding, then, in judgment of law, they were received by the latter agreeably to the bill of lading, and he is responsible for them to the libelants.

The decree of the Court below is reversed, and the libel dismissed with costs.

For libelant, Mr. Stoughton and Mr. Dodge; for appellant, Mr. Laban.

NAVAL STORES—DELIVERY—USAGE.

Jonas Smith and Paul Hulse appellants ads. Benjamin and C. W. Blossom—NELSON, C. J.—This is a libel filed by B. and C. W. Blossom to recover the value of a quantity of resin. The resin was shipped at Wilmington, N. C., in a vessel belonging to the defendants, and consigned to the libelants. There were several other consignments of resin of this same article. The vessel arrived the 20th May, 1852, hauled over to Mitchell's yard, at Brooklyn, to land her cargo, where the different consignments of resin were delivered, except that consigned to the libelants. The agent of Mitchell refused to permit this consignment to be landed at the yard. The libelants were notified of this by the master, and were requested to send lighters to receive the resin from the vessel. This they refused, and required that it should be delivered at a yard belonging to themselves in Brooklyn, about a mile and a half from Mitchell's, or at some other yard there where naval stores were received. The master then hauled over to Pier No. 26, New-York, her own, and notified the libelant of his readiness to deliver the resin there. This they refused. Resin is not permitted to be stored in the City of New-York. The master then sent the articles in lighters to a public yard in Brooklyn, and notified the libelants, and tendered the receipt for the delivery given at the yard, and demanded the freight, including the expense of lightering. The libelants tendered the freight, excluding the lighterage, and demanded the resin, which was refused.

According to the usage of the trade, when a vessel arrives with a cargo of naval stores, such as resin, consigned to different houses in New-York, the house to which the largest consignment is made has a right to select the yard in Brooklyn to which it shall be delivered, and all the other consignees are bound to take their goods at the same yard. The master is not obliged to deliver each consignment at any yard the several consignees may choose to select, or to go from yard to yard for the purpose of making a delivery.

In this case, the consignee of the largest quantity selected Mitchell's. The agent of Mitchell, however, refused to permit the libelants' resin to be landed, as he had a right to do, for aught that appears. It seems that some personal difficulty existed between the owner of the yard and the libelants; and orders had been given not to allow any consignment to their house to be landed there. The question is, what was the duty of the master, under such circumstances? He had complied with the usage, so far as was within his power, and was ready to land the goods in conformity to it, but was met by a refusal to permit the landing of this part of his cargo. The usage does not require him to land the article at any other place, but does require that he shall have it at this particular place ready to be delivered. It seems to me that unless the fault [illegible] of the [illegible] or [illegible] is to be [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] to the [illegible] the master was bound [illegible] the consignees [illegible] and to [illegible] the resin [illegible] to the [illegible]

The case in hand is still stronger. The refusal to permit the landing arose from occasions taken to the character of the libelants, [illegible] either the owner were implicated. No exception was taken to them or to their conduct [illegible] from the claim of the libelants, that, in some way or other, they should be held responsible for the consequences. The claim is neither more nor less than the legal result flowing from the circumstances of the case.

It is said the master was bound to deliver the goods to the consignees, in order to discharge himself from the obligation in the bill of lading. But this must be according to the usage of the trade. That required him to deliver the goods at Mitchell's yard. They were there ready to be delivered, and no one ready or willing to receive them. After notifying the consignees of the fact it was their duty to provide a place to receive the cargo from the ship; and, on a refusal, any expense to which the ship is subjected, in the further effort to provide a place, would be at their expense. This is not the case where the ship may select her own dock or place of landing—the one which she is accustomed to deliver her goods, and for which the owner provides.

I think the Court below erred, and that the decree should be reversed, and the libel dismissed with costs.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Scoville and Benedict; for appellants, Messrs. Burrill, Davison and Burrill, and Mr. Lord.

COLLISION—LOOK-OUT—LIGHTS.

George Hotchkiss vs. The steamer Roanoke, &c.—NELSON, C. J.—This libel was filed in this case by the owner of the schooner *George Hotchkiss* to recover damages against the *Roanoke* for a collision happening in the James River, Virginia, on the night of 12th of July, 1852. She was descending in the middle of the river, laden with Virginia pine-wood, bound for New-Haven, Conn., heading about east half south, between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning, the wind southerly, with a four-knot breeze, and tide half ebb, increasing the speed from two to three knots. It was a star-light night, with an occasional flying cloud.

The *Roanoke* was ascending the river with her lights burning at the rate of eight knots an hour, and ran into the schooner, head on, against her starboard bow, cutting her down and sinking her.

It is claimed, on the part of the schooner, that when the steamer was first seen, which was some miles distant, she was on the starboard or windward side, on a course which, if pursued, would have cleared this vessel; but that when she approached within some four or five hundred yards, she ported her helm, changing her course in a direction toward the schooner, and which led to the collision.

On the part of the steamer it is claimed that, although it was a starlight night, there were flying clouds; and as the schooner had no lights, she was not discerned till within four or five hundred yards; that she was then some three points on the larboard side, and supposed to be at anchor; that the steamer ported her helm to pass on the larboard side; but very soon discovered that the schooner had changed her course and was coming toward her, when the bell was rung to back and stop.

All the hands on board the schooner concur in stating that her course was not changed after she saw the steamer, and which must have been before the steamer saw her, and they are confirmed by the master of a vessel coming down the river astern of her, but a little to windward.

Undoubtedly, if the night was so dark that the schooner could not be seen by a vigilant lookout till the vessel is approached so near as to be in danger of a collision, and then the best power of the steamer had been exerted to avoid the danger, it would be unjust to charge her with fault. But we are not satisfied, in this case, that the night was thus dark. On the contrary, the weight of the evidence is, that the schooner might have been seen at least half a mile, which, if the steamer was moving as stated, but eight miles the hour, would have afforded time for the proper manœuvre to have avoided the danger. Besides, the man on the look-out has not been called as a witness. The mate, who was on the deck, was not a competent look-out. He was engaged in giving orders to the wheelsman, and also to the man throwing the lead. His undivided attention therefore, could not have been given to discern approaching vessels. And it is somewhat remarkable that neither the Captain nor mate, nor any hand examined in this case, could give the name of the man stationed on the look-out.

As it respects light upon the schooner, the usage on the James River, like that on the North River here, does not require sailing vessels in motion to carry lights—they are required only when at anchor.

From the best examination we have been able to give the case, we are satisfied that the decree of the Court below was right, and should be affirmed.

For libelant, Mr. Clarke; for appellant, Mr. Lord.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Sept. 28.

Before Judge Nelson.

PRIORITY OF LIENS—MORTGAGE INTEREST.

Frederick W. Schuchardt et al. vs. The proceeds of the ship Angelique.—This case, as will be recollected, was suit brought by the libelants as mortgagees of one half of the ship, to obtain an application upon their mortgage of one half of the proceeds of the ship, which had been sold at Marshal's sale in suits brought by material men, passengers, &c. Judge Betts, in the Court below, gave a decree dismissing the libel with costs. The questions, in the case were interesting in themselves and were rendered yet more so by a subsequent decision rendered by Judge Hall in the Northern District of this State, in which the question of the rights of mortgagees upon vessels came up, and in which Judge Hall expressed different views from those held by Judge Betts on the subject.

This case was argued for the appellants by Mr. Cutting, who was followed by Mr. E. C. Benedict, for the appellees. Before he had finished his argument, however, Judge NELSON said that the principles involved in the case were very important, and rendered it desirable that it should be brought before the Supreme Court at Washington; that he had no hesitation in saying (without, however, intending to bind himself to these views, if the case should be brought up in the Supreme Court) that his impression was that he should, if he were to decide the case, hold, with Judge Hall, that a mortgage interest could have no superiority over other subsequent liens, but with Judge Betts, that liens created either by the maritime law or a State statute must be treated by the Courts of Admiralty whenever they come before it as maritime liens, and were to be satisfied and paid off in the order of the commencement of the suits; that if it was deemed desirable to carry the case to Washington, he would now affirm the decree of the Court below, from which the libelants could appeal to the Supreme Court.

This course seemed best to all concerned, and a decree was entered, affirming the decree of the District Court, dismissing the libel, with costs.

An order was also made directing that the fund in question, being one-half of the proceeds of the ship, be brought up from the District Court and invested by the Clerk of the Circuit Court in the United States Trust Company.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Oct. 2.

Before Hon. Justice Morris.

DECISIONS.

Abbott vs. Blatchford, et al.—The cause must remain on the Circuit Calendar. The date of the issue is to remain as it is, and the cause to be tried as soon as the answer is denied to be perfect. No costs to either party for this motion.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

The Knickerbocker Building Association vs. Collingwood.—Motion for receiver denied, with $10 costs.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

LIABILITY OF BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

Thomas Healy et al. vs. The Knickerbocker Building Association.—This was a motion for a receiver, *pendente lite*, in a suit brought to close up the affairs of the above named Association. The motion was made chiefly on the ground that the Association was bound *to pay back, with interest, to its members, on demand*, the amount they had paid in, and that by refusing to do so the Association became insolvent. The defendant denied any obligation to pay back.

For plaintiffs, A. L. and C. S. Jordan; for defendant, James R. Whiting and A. R. King.

The following is the opinion:

CLERKE, J.—I do not think this is a moneyed corporation, according to the construction given to that term in the Revised Statutes; and even if it were, it cannot be said that this association has rendered itself liable to any of the proceedings prescribed in the act. (2 R. S., 464, sec. 36, marginal.)

The mere refusal to pay back to the joint corporators the money invested by them or their assignors, at the time of the organization of the Society, is not insolvency; nor is it the violation of any of the provisions of its act of incorporation or of any other act binding on it contemplated by this section. Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Before Hon. Justice Morris.

McKenzie vs. McKenzie.—Divorce denied for the reasons stated, &c.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Green.

John Green, assignee of William F. Furey, vs. The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York.—Action to recover damages amounting to $40, of the premises No. 85 Third-avenue, where the election was held in 1851, 1852 and 1853 hired by Wm. F. Furey, and the claim thereof assigned to plaintiff, who brings suit.

On the trial plaintiff's counsel offered to show that the Corporation was in possession of premises No. 85 Third-avenue, in the above years—leased to them by Wm. F. Furey—and while the Corporation had possession, under a contract, they were injured to the amount of $40; and that the claim for such damages was assigned to the plaintiff; that the defendants have paid the rent and have promised to pay such damages by Mr. Furey, their agent, who hired the same.

Mr. Lawrence, who appeared for the Corporation, objected, on the following grounds:

1. That an action for damages not arising out of contract is not assignable.

2. That an agent of a Corporation cannot, by admission, bind the principal; he not having been authorized by the Corporation to make such admission.

The Judge sustained the objections and ordered the complaint to be dismissed, with costs to the defendants.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ The corner stone of the Henry-street Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Henry and Summit streets, Brooklyn, will be laid to-day at 4 o'clock. Rev. Mr. [illegible] formerly Chaplain to Congress, and Rev. Mr. [illegible] will officiate. It is also hoped that Rev. Mr. AUGUSTUS, of England, author of the Methodist Hymnal, will take part in the exercises. This he will do if his engagements permit him to leave Cincinnati in time to be present.

NEW-JERSEY.

Assaulting an Officer in Jersey City.

On Saturday evening last, as Deputy Sheriff HAVIS was making a levy upon the stock of groceries in the grocery store at the corner of Montgomery and Warren streets, Jersey City, he was assaulted by ROBERT HARRISON, the owner or agent, and his clerk. They were arrested. HARRISON was held to bail in the sum of $500 to appear and answer. Alderman WILSON became his bail. The clerk was committed to Bergen Jail, to await trial.

Jersey City Prison Report.

The report of the City Marshal for the month of September, shows that eighty-five persons were committed to the City Prison during the month for offences, as follows:

Drunkenness	51	Assault	13
Drunk and Disorderly	3	Witness	2
Disorderly	2	Burglary	1
Malicious Mischief	2	Stealing	5
Passing Bad Money	1	Fighting	2
Vagrancy	3	Suspicion of Theft	1
Total			85

The nativity of these prisoners is stated as follows:

Ireland	57	France	2
England	9	United States	6
Germany	8	Colored	1
Total			85

MARKET REPORTS.

Produce Market.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

The markets are well supplied with most kinds of produce. Apples of all kinds are quite abundant. Pumpkins have come into large quantities, so much so as to make prices quite irregular. Potatoes are fully equal to the demand of our quotations—a little firm for a few days past, but with a prospect of falling. New-Jersey Dikemans have sold as low as $1 10 ⅌ barrel, but are a little higher to-day. Virginia and New-Jersey sweet potatoes about on a par as to prices; heretofore, the Virginia's have been a little the highest.

Melons are scarce and quite high, as will be seen by the quotations below. Late Melons generally bring a good price, and should be provided more abundantly. Turnips are in full supply and lower. Red Onions are in full supply, but a better demand for whites.

Peaches are thinning out rapidly. We saw a superior basket of Morris whites retailed at $5, and heard of a basket sold at $6. Good Peaches of this variety bring very high prices. Plums are scarce and have risen very greatly.

Potatoes—Long Island Whites, ⅌ bush.	$ 47	@ $	50
Potatoes—Mercers, ⅌ basket	44	@	50
Potatoes—N. Jersey Dykemans, ⅌ bbl.	1 25	@ 1	50
Potatoes—New-Jersey Mercers, ⅌ bbl.	1 37	@ 1	62
Sweet Potatoes—New-Jersey, ⅌ bbl.	1 50	@ 2	00
Sweet Potatoes—Virginia, ⅌ bbl.	1 50	@ 2	00
Onions—Red, ⅌ bbl.	1 37	@ 1	50
Onions—White, ⅌ bbl.	1 75	@ 2	25
Corn—Sweet, ⅌ 100	62	@	75
Cabbages—⅌ 100	2 50	@ 4	00
Cauliflowers—⅌ dozen	1 00	@ 1	50
Celery—⅌ dozen	75	@ 1	00
Egg Plants—⅌ dozen	12	@	25
Cucumbers—⅌ 100	25	@	50
Pickles—⅌ thousand	1 50	@ 2	00
Squashes—Marrow, ⅌ bbl.	1 00	@ 1	50
Squashes—Yellow, ⅌ bbl.	75	@ 1	00
Pumpkins—New-Jersey, ⅌ 100 variable	2 50	@ 5	00
Tomatoes—⅌ basket	12	@	25
Beans—Lima, ⅌ basket, shelled	1 75	@ 2	00
Beans—String, ⅌ basket	50	@	75
Beets—⅌ bbl.	75	@ 1	00
Carrots—⅌ bbl.	1 00	@ 1	12
Turnips—White, ⅌ bbl.	87	@ 1	00
Turnips—Russia, ⅌ bbl.	1 00	@ 1	12
Spinach, ⅌ bbl.	1 00	@ 1	12
Plums—Blue Gages, ⅌ bushel	2 50	@ 3	00
Damsons, ⅌ bushel	1 50	@ 2	00
Apples—Sour, ⅌ bbl.	1 00	@ 1	50
Sweet, ⅌ bbl.	1 00	@ 1	50
Common, ⅌ bbl.	50	@	75
Crab, ⅌ bush.	1 00	@ 1	50
Pears—Virgalieu, ⅌ bbl.	6 00	@ 12	00
Common, ⅌ bbl.	50	@	75
Peaches—Common, ⅌ basket	31	@	50
Good, ⅌ basket	75	@ 1	50
Morris Whites, ⅌ basket	2 00	@ 4	00
Cranberries, ⅌ bbl.	7 00	@ 9	00
Grapes—Isabella, ⅌ lb.	5	@	8
Watermelons—⅌ 100	12 00	@ 25	00
Muskmelons—⅌ 100	300	@ 6	00
Citron Melons ⅌ bbl.	1 00	@ 1	50
Butter—Orange County, ⅌ lb.	25	@	26
State, ⅌ lb.	19	@	22
Cheese—State, ⅌ lb.	9	@	10½
Eggs—State, ⅌ doz.	—	@	17
Jersey, ⅌ doz.	—	@	18
Poultry—Spring Chickens, ⅌ pair	50	@ 1	00
Fowls—⅌ pair	62	@	87
Ducks—⅌ pair	62	@ 1	12
Turkeys—⅌ lb.	10	@	12
Geese—each	1 00	@ 1	75
Guinea Hens—⅌ pair	75	@	87
Woodcock, ⅌ doz.	4 00	@ 5	00
Young Pigs—Small, ⅌ lb.	9	@	12
Large—⅌ lb.	9	@	11

Markets . . . *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.* TUESDAY, Oct. 2—6 P. M.

ASHES—A moderate inquiry exists for both kinds at $6 62½@$6 75 for Pearls, and $6 37½ for Pots, ⅌ 100 lbs. The receipts are limited and the stock is light.

BEESWAX—There were 2,000 lbs. American Yellow bought at about 27c. ⅌ lb.

CANDLES—Are salable and firm, with a lighter amount offering.

COAL—Is quiet, but stiffly held at former quotations.

COFFEE—Displays no new feature, the day's sales embracing 150 bags Laguayra and Maracaibo at 11½c.@11¾c.; and 600 Rio, in lots, at 11c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb. The stock on hand is estimated at about 80,000 pkgs. of all kinds, including nearly 24,000 bags of Rio.

COPPER—Has not varied much in demand or value.

COTTON—A livelier inquiry prevails for this staple, but at irregular prices. Sales were reported to-day at [illegible] for Middling Uplands, and at proportionate rates for other qualities. The stock is in excess of the wants of buyers and is freely offered.

FISH—Dry Cod are moderately dealt in, mostly at $3 75@$4 12½ per cwt. The supply is fair though not oppressive. Mackerel are salable and firm, as before quoted. Salmon and Herring are dull and heavy at old figures, which are but nominally supported.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western brands are attracting less attention from all parties, and as factors manifest an eagerness to realize, prices strongly favor buyers. The low grades are the heaviest, but considerable depression is also apparent in other descriptions. The sales since our last have embraced 13,000 bbls. here, and to arrive shortly, within our revised range:

Ordinary State	7 62½	@ 7	68¾
Straight State	7 68¾	@ 7	75
Favorite and Extra State	7 75	@ 8	00
Mixed Western	7 68¾	@ 7	75
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	7 75	@ 7	87½
Fancy Michigan	7 87½	@ 8	12½
Common to Good Ohio	7 68¾	@ 7	87½
Fancy Ohio	7 87½	@ 8	12½
Extra Ohio	8 00	@ 9	75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 00	@ 9	75
Fancy Genesee	8 00	@ 8	25
Extra Genesee	9 00	@ 10	50

Canadian is still unchanged. 1,300 barrels superfine to extra realized $8@$9 ⅌ barrel. Southern is in fair demand, but is infirm. The sales since our last comprise 2,100 barrels mixed to extra at $8 12½c.@$10 ⅌ barrel. Rye Flour is retailing at $5 50@$7 ⅌ barrel. Corn Meal is in request at $4 62½ for Jersey, and $4 87½ for Brandywine ⅌ barrel.

FRUIT—The market is quiet, but steady, for most descriptions.

GRAIN—Wheat is very heavy, and, being in rather slack request, especially for export, it is 2c.@3c. ⅌ bushel cheaper, with a closing tendency favorable to buyers. The sales since our last embrace 43,000 bushels here and to arrive soon, at $2@$2 07½ for Southern White; $1 85@$1 92 for Southern Red; $2 for Canadian White, and $1 68@$1 75 for Western Red, ⅌ bushel. Rye is less abundant, and is pretty firm. 6,000 bushels changed hands to-day at $1 14@$1 19 for poor to choice ⅌ bushel. Barley has not varied much; small lots of two and four rowed were procured at $1 25@$1 30 ⅌ bushel. Oats are moderately active and steady, at 45c.@46c. for Western, and 43c.@44c. for State, ⅌ bushel. Corn is still dull and drooping—the day's transactions not exceeding 53,000 bushels Western Mixed, chiefly at 88c. ⅌ bushel, closing heavily and irregularly.

HAY—We learn that 400 bales River found buyers at yesterday's prices.

HEMP—Rules quiet, but steady. The stock on hand is very moderate, and not freely offered, while the demand is without vigor. Parties disagree about prices, which circumstance impedes business.

HIDES—With free arrivals and a large supply in market, buyers are reluctant to operate largely, unless at lower rates, to which dealers will not conform their claims; hence the sales are rather light, though quotations are unchanged.

HOPS—Sales transpired of 50 bales at 14c.@17c. for New, and 9c.@12c. for Old, ⅌ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is rare and needed, in lots, at $37, usual terms, ⅌ ton. Other kinds are quiet at old figures.

LATHS—Eastern are selling to a fair extent at unchanged prices.

LEAD—Sales have been reported of 150 tons foreign, part at $6 50@$6 62½, and small parcels Galena at $6 62½, the latter for cash, ⅌ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned sole is not quite so brisk, but commands full previous rates.

[illegible] with usual [illegible] of the purchase. Other kinds are unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is steady and nominal at $3 25@$3 37½ ⅌ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is in active request at 45c.@46c. ⅌ gallon. Rosin has been very freely sold at firmer figures. Tar is unchanged. Rosin is more inquired for at unsettled prices. Common now brings $1 85@$1 87½ ⅌ bbl. of 310 lbs., delivered.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are quite dull, but not very active. Red Oil is scarce and wanted at buoyant prices. Palm has not varied. Linseed is selling at 98c.@$1, ⅌ gallon—which rates are [illegible] for large parcels, to the exclusion of buyers. Lard Oil is unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and heavy. The sales since our last of only about 400 bbls. at $21 50@$21 62½ for Mess and $21 for Prime ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are still in light supply and much wanted, at rising prices. Lard is inactive, at old rates. [illegible] Beef has been steadily in request for [illegible] have been made of 300 bbls., in lots, at $8@$9 for Country Prime; $12@$14 for do. Mess, and $16@$17 for repacked Mess, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess and Beef Hams are inactive and nominal in value. There is considerable animation in Bacon and Shoulders old prices.

RICE—The sales since Saturday have amounted to about 200 tcs., chiefly at $5@$5 37½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is less abundant and held higher, which circumstances interfere with sales.

SEEDS—Are still quiet, at former quotations.

SOAP—There were 150 boxes Castile disposed of, at yesterday's figures.

SPICES—Are not very active, but are held with increasing firmness.

SUGARS—Remain quite irregular in price. A few hundred hhds. Cuba, &c., were taken by the trade, to-day, within our former range. Refined Sugars have attracted rather more attention, but at unchanged rates. HAVEMEYER & MOLLER'S quotations are given in Monday's TIMES. STUART'S rates are as follows: Double refined Loaf Sugar 10½c.; double refined Crushed Sugar 10¼c.; Ground Sugar 10c.; Circle A—Crushed Sugar 10½c. ⅌ lb. The stock of Crude is estimated at 19,560 hhds., and 16,000 boxes.

TALLOW—Some 12,000 lbs. prime changed hands at former prices.

TOBACCO—Is still in active request at buoyant prices, with sales since Friday of 137 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville, at 7½c.@10c.; 184 cases Seed leaf, at 7c.@14c.; 146 bales Havana, at 23c.@40c.; 200 Cuba, at 19½c.@20c.; with 122 serons St Domingo, and 40 bales Havana Seraps, and 67 ceroons Ambalema Tobacco, for export, on private terms. We gave, in our last, the stock of Domestic on hand. The total amount of Spanish has been computed at 4,657 bales.

WHISKY—This day's transactions have amounted to 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 40c.@40½c., mostly at 40½c.@41c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The quotations given in our last were steadily adhered to during the day, but the engagements were moderate—shippers deeming the claims of ship owners too high.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

E. F. De Lancey's Flour and Grain Circular.

(*Per Baltic.* NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 2—2 P. M.

FLOUR—State and Western.—Since our last report of the 29th ult. per *Africa*, via Boston, we are in receipt of the *America's* advices to Sept. 15. The important intelligence from the Crimea, received by her, had at first rather a depressing influence on our market; subsequently, with further advanced, much depression was manifested. A good inquiry has prevailed during the week for both export and home consumption, and with moderate supplies prices have slightly improved [illegible] being fully 12½c.@25c. below my last quotations.

For forward delivery a fair inquiry has existed. Parcels to a considerable extent [illegible] sales of [illegible] were made at $7 62½ for October, and $7 50@$7 37½ for November; and of good Ohio at $7 for November and December. Seller's views are now generally above those of buyers.

Clearances from New-York from Sept. 24 to Oct. 1, both inclusive:

	Barrels.		Barrels.
To London	2,332	To Emden	1,600
To Liverpool	5,900	To British Provinces	1,228
To Glasgow	703	To West Indies	682
To Havre	5,180	To South America	1,075
To Bremen	130	To Rotterdam	150
To Hamburg	149	To Western Islands	150

WHEAT—A good shipping and milling inquiry has prevailed during the week. Notwithstanding a heavy supply, much firmness has been displayed until yesterday and to-day, when owing to advance [illegible] of shipowners, prices have fallen off 3c.@4c. ⅌ bushel. For forward delivery, a good business has been done. The market at the close is unsettled.

Club, Michigan, &c. White $2 05@$2 09 ⅌ 60 lbs. Western Red, $1 70@$1 87; Southern White, $2 05@$2 07; do. Red, $1 85@$1 95; Canadian White, $2@$2 05.

Clearances from New-York from Sept. 24 to Oct. 1, both inclusive:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
To London	19,000	To Havre	5,650
To Liverpool	121,080	To British Provinces	1,300
To Glasgow	8,600		

INDIAN CORN—There has been less doing for export since my last—but for the Eastern States a good inquiry has existed. With large receipts of Western Mixed prices have receded 2c. ⅌ bushel.

Western Mixed, 86c. ⅌ 56 lbs.; Southern White, 91c.@1 03; do. Yellow, 94c.@96c.; Northern Round Yellow, 94c.@95c.

Clearances from New-York from Sept. 24 to Oct. 1, both inclusive:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
To Liverpool	33,775	To Turk's Island	140
To B. Provinces	2,510		

RYE—Has been in moderate request for shipping. Can be quoted for immediate delivery at $1 17@$1 19 ⅌ 56 lbs. Owing to the high freights demanded, less inquiry has prevailed for forward delivery.

Clearances from New-York from Sept. 24 to Oct. 1, both inclusive:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
To Antwerp	24,300	To Bremen	3,300

FREIGHTS—Are again higher. To London, Flour, 5s. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 15d. ⅌ bush.; to Liverpool, Flour, 4s. 6d.; Grain, 14d.@15d.; to Glasgow, Flour, 4s. 6d.; Grain, 14d.; to Havre, Flour, $1 [illegible]; to Antwerp, Flour, 4s. 6d.; Grain, 15d.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list contains the names of prominent houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign [illegible]

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) [illegible]

American Leather and Gum [illegible]

DENTE, BRO. & CO. (Manuf.) [illegible]

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., [illegible]

Agricultural Warehouse.

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JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 387 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths [illegible]

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. [illegible]

Dentist.

CHAS. A. PECK [illegible] Broadway.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

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Engravers, (Wood.)

W. HOWLAND, [illegible]

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French and German [illegible]

CHARLES [illegible] & CO., [illegible]

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WM. H. JACKSON, [illegible]

Hardware, Cutlery, [illegible]

T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer [illegible]

BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers,) [illegible]

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[illegible]

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, [illegible]

LYON Manufacturing Co. [illegible]

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GEORGE HAYWARD [illegible]

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E. TITUS & CO. [illegible]

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RICH & CO.'S Salamander Safe, [illegible] "LA BELLE LOCK." [illegible]

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PLATT & BROTHER, [illegible]

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

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☞ Any additions to the above list should be left with the subscribers, S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. [illegible]

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas [illegible]

[illegible] Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3 [illegible]

[illegible] RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is [illegible]

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the [illegible] published Tuesday and Friday [illegible]

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed [illegible]

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the [illegible]

[illegible] Office, No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of [illegible]

[illegible] Fall River, Mass., is Agent for the DAILY TIMES; from whom the Daily or Weekly can be [illegible] by the single copy, or by the week or month.

America and the War in Europe.

The London *Times*, in an article upon the [illegible] of the Irish in America to organize a revolution in Ireland, while England is engaged in war, says that the Russian Government has relied greatly upon the success of such a movement, as well as upon the general sympathy of the United States. The *Times* adds the following to its comments:

"The fact shows how inaccurate is the knowledge which even a well-informed and subtle government has of the state and institutions of this Kingdom. From the new convention and its committee, the Cossacks hope little, and we believe that even such dislike as exists among Americans towards the present alliance and its acts, is far too [illegible] of any practical effects. Putting aside [illegible] against England, the positive sympathy for Russia rests only on some supposed analogies between her position and their own. Russia is a new country; she is a great one, and will be greater; she has an immense territory which she is peopling, while population in Western Europe is stationary or actually decreases. She has a [illegible] on her southern boundary, of which she [illegible] much and wants more. A few years ago the Americans coveted a province of their weak [illegible] of France and England [illegible] would have involved [illegible] struggle. The [illegible] a similarly situated territory; [illegible] more powerful, and [illegible] in the affairs of a Transatlantic Turkey. We believe such ideas as these influence a large class of American politicians, but they are obviously too imaginary to be the cause of more than pamphlets and orations. Russia may [illegible] we have not a Poland at our side, nor an earnest enemy in the great community we have [illegible]."

The *Times* ought also to understand that nothing tends more to strengthen and deepen American dislike of the Western Alliance, than these hints that it *may* be turned against the United States. It is to them, indeed, that nearly all our alleged sympathy with Russia may be directly traced. It is absurd to say that our Democracy sympathizes with her Despotism, simply because both are great, growing, grasping and ambitious. No such remote analogies would avail to overbear the thousand ties of sympathy which kindred, community of principle and commercial interests create between us and England. But the alliance of France and England had no sooner been formed, than intimations were given that it might serve to repress the ambition and check the growth of the United States. Lord CLARENDON said that it was not designed for Russia alone, but would be powerful and efficient in regulating the affairs of both hemispheres. LOUIS NAPOLEON made an equally significant declaration of its purpose, in one of his official speeches. The attempted alliance for the protection of Cuba showed how likely these designs were to be entertained;—and now the *Times* reminds us that a similar alliance was once projected to prevent the [illegible] of Texas,—and adds the significant remark that the existing alliance "*may last to interfere in the affairs of a Transatlantic Turkey*,"—under which figure Mexico is clearly referred to.

We do not know the special purpose of the *Times* in holding such language as this at the present moment. Nothing certainly could be better calculated to check all sympathy for the Allies, and to turn the whole tide of public feeling against them. The disposition of our country is to remain neutral. No American interest is involved in the issue of the pending war;—and as nations are governed by interest and not by sympathy, everything inclines us to remain mere spectators of the great contest. We shall, of course, form our own opinions of its origin and its objects;—but there is no danger that we shall depart in any way from the duties of a strict neutrality. That we have not done so, the *Times* concedes. Our ships have respected the Baltic blockade;—and while we have refused to permit English enlistment on our soil, we have also withheld sympathy and aid from the active, earnest and energetic movements of the Irish to embarrass England and add domestic rebellion to her foreign war.

If the *Times* desires to change this state of things,—to drive us from our neutrality into an active sympathy with Russia,—it takes the most effective course possible, by threatening us with the supervisory interference of the alliance. For upon one thing the *Times* may count with perfect certainty:—any attempt of England and France to interfere with the relations of the United States to Mexico, to Cuba, to Central America, or to any other country on this Continent,—except to secure the payment of debts, or to protect their own vested interests,—*will be resisted, and, if need be, resisted by war*. That war may be "long and dangerous;"—but no matter how long, nor how dangerous, it will be welcomed, eagerly, by the great mass of our people;—it will be waged year after year, at a cost of millions of money and thousands of lives, rather than submit to the *surveillance* with which we are threatened. And it is the threat of such an attempt, every now and then thrust upon us, that represses sympathy with England and checks even exultation over such splendid triumphs of valor and skill as the capture of Sebastopol. It is asking too much to expect that we will applaud a power whose success [illegible] to be our own destruction.

For our own part, we have no apprehension of any such movement. We do not believe that either England or France design to undertake the coercion of this country in any matters relating to our own hemisphere. Nor do we believe the alliance could survive such an attempt a single month. The people of England will never permit a war with this country on any such ground. They *cannot afford it*. Their commerce with us,—their manufactures, dependent upon us at once for raw material and for a market,—their manifold relations with us involving to so great an extent their means of support and of comfort, are of infinitely more importance to them, than Mexico, Cuba or the whole of South America. And if every one of those countries were seized and settled by Yankees, no people would profit more by the change than the English.

News by the George Law.

The steamship *George Law* arrived at this port yesterday, with over $750,000 on freight, from California, and a large number of passengers. She brought no later intelligence from San Francisco; but we have a variety of interesting news from Central and South America, Mexico, Australia and Havana.

Affairs were unusually dull on the Isthmus. The only item of political news from the State of Panama is the introduction of the project of a law in the Assembly to repeal the recent enactment imposing a tax on foreign vessels, which, it is to be hoped, will be favorably received. The success of WALKER and the election of KINNEY to the Governorship of San Juan del Norte and its Territory were the most exciting themes of the day. Our correspondent at Virgin Bay has sent us a more particular account of WALKER's skirmish with GUARDIOLA than has yet been published. It will be found elsewhere.

From Chili we learn that Don MANUEL CARVALLO, who long filled the office of Minister to Washington, has been intrusted with the formation of a new criminal code. The Chambers had authorized the President to subscribe one million of dollars towards the construction of a railroad between Valparaiso and Tacona. A terrific storm had devastated the coast—the damage done being estimated at $140,000. At Lima, a Convention was in session, framing a new Constitution, according to the general belief, but, in the opinions of a few, making confusion worse confounded. URETA and GALVEZ, CASTILLA's Ministers, had resigned office, and Don DOMINGO ELIAS had retired. From Bolivia we receive confirmation of previous reports that CORDOVA, son-in-law of BELZU, has been "elected" to fill the latter's place, against the wishes of three-fourths of the people. No news from Ecuador. The trouble between Brazil and Paraguay has not yet been adjusted. It is said that the former not only rejects the Pacific treaties, which her plenipotentiaries agreed to, but is preparing to reinforce her invading squadron. Rumors are again current of Brazil's intention to annex Uruguay.

The inhabitants of the West Coast of Mexico, where the late Revolution was initiated, were thrown into a great state of excitement on the reception of the news that SANTA ANA had abdicated and fled from the Country. ALVAREZ issued a characteristic address to the army and the people as soon as the fact was known.

We have also later news from Australia. Trade had been dull in Sidney and Melbourne during the whole month of June, and symptoms of poverty were apparent in the Colony of Victoria, occasioned, according to the Melbourne *Argus*, by the reaction from extravagance to retrenchment and the constant influx of population for which provision had to be made. The disturbances at the gold fields were assuming a serious character, and Government seemed unable to suppress them. The Sidney *Empire* has an important article, which we transfer to our columns, on the establishment of a regular line of steamers between Australia and the United States, *via* Panama. We trust that the scheme will be speedily and energetically carried out.

Nesselrode and Napoleon.

It is a remarkable fact, that of all the statesmen of Europe and America who took part in public affairs at the fall of the first NAPOLEON, the only one now remaining in place is that Russian Minister, who commenced his political career as a powerful foe of the NAPOLEONIC dynasty, which he still lives to combat. All the public men of the United States, who were then eminent in political life, have departed, and a new generation occupy their places. In Europe none remain but NESSELRODE, the patriarch of statesmen, who has survived two imperial masters; who, as the Minister of ALEXANDER the First, opposed the aggressions of the great NAPOLEON, and now, as the Minister of ALEXANDER the Second, is the vigorous foe of NAPOLEON the Third. Forty years of political supremacy! What hosts of statesmen has this powerful and venerable man seen rise and disappear, and what revolutions and changes has he not witnessed! Once the ally of England against France, he is now defending his imperial master against France and England united.

He is the sole remaining statesman of that great epoch in European affairs which ended in the treaty of Vienna, who continues in active political life; METTERNICH and ABERDEEN, who yet survive, have ceased to play an active part in the great drama of political life. All the other eminent statesmen who were the contemporaries of this NESTOR of European politics, at the termination of the power of the first NAPOLEON, have passed away; and, after a space of forty years, NESSELRODE, under a new ALEXANDER, is the antagonist of a new NAPOLEON. Then it was all Europe against NAPOLEON; now it is all Europe against NESSELRODE. The conditions [illegible]

[illegible] the great [illegible] while [illegible] had lived to see himself overshadowed by a branch of the tree which he had once felled. When the new NAPOLEON threatened to avenge Waterloo, John Bull trembled in his shoes and began to make preparations for defending his channel ports, little dreaming what the target meant, and that he himself would assist to carry it out. Waterloo has been avenged in the most ample manner, not in England, but in the Crimea.

The policy of NESSELRODE has always been towards peace, and it is not unlikely that, if NICHOLAS had followed his counsels, the war entailed upon Russia might not have been commenced. In that case the avengement of Waterloo would have been effected upon some other field than that of the Crimea.

Grateful for the Smallest Favor.

The Canadian papers have lately been indulging in an outburst of jubilant gratitude, on the occasion of the appointment of the Hon. FRANCIS HINCKS to the post of Governor of the Island of Barbadoes. They see in this gracious act a recognition of their claims, as subjects of the Crown of England, to a share of royal favors; for although they do not live in the immediate Queendom of their Sovereign, they are none the less her loyal subjects and compelled to bear their portion of the expenses of her Government. The Hon. FRANCIS HINCKS is an Irishman, it is true, but then he has long resided in Canada, and was a favorite of Lord SYDENHAM when he was their Governor. It is the first mark of the kind that has been bestowed upon the Canadians; and, though the gracious favor does not appear very magnificent to us, yet we can easily comprehend the lively feelings of gratitude with which it has been received. We have a traditionary understanding of what the feelings of Colonists must be, though our fathers cherished a very different kind of feeling from that which animates the breasts of our most grateful neighbors. We fear that people who manifest such a lively gratitude for so small a favor, will never be able to grasp so great an idea as that of an inherent right to create their own Governments. We have heard of a Young Canada party, with principles somewhat akin to those of our Know-Nothings; but we have not seen any evidences of there being such a party alive in either of the Provinces. We now and then hear of a Knighthood being conferred upon a Scotch or Irish Canadian; but it will be a long while, we imagine, before a native Canadian aspires to the highest honors in his native land.

The Temperance Convention.

The State Temperance Convention meets at Utica to-day. It will probably add another to the State tickets in nomination for the Fall canvass. It may select two or three candidates from the Republican ticket, and possibly some from the others. The first point for the Convention to settle, will be whether they will nominate any but pledged total abstinence men. There will be a difference of opinion on this point, but we presume the decision will be in favor of restricting their selections to men who don't "drink." They took a different course last year, and probably secured thereby the passage of a Prohibitory law. But they did not promote, what is with many of their leaders a point of paramount importance, the organization of a separate, political Temperance party. On the contrary, the fact that men in other parties were found willing to do their work, deprived them of their importance.

This fault is now to be repaired, and the most direct method of doing it is that pointed out by the Executive Committee of the Temperance Alliance. Their party is to be reconstituted on the "close communion" principle. Nobody is to be allowed to act with them on any one point, who does not agree with them on all. This may be wise—and it may be otherwise. Events will determine this, as they have already determined other matters.

No Money.

On Monday night a remarkable event occurred in the Board of Aldermen: a proposition to lay the new improvement in Maiden-lane and Cortlandt-street was laid over until January, on the ground that there was no money in the City Treasury to pay for it. It is the first time, we believe, that the Aldermen ever hesitated to pass a measure on any such grounds. The City Treasury is always supposed to be suffering from a plethora, and to stand in need of bleeding. But, since three Aldermen have been indicted by the Grand Jury, we may look for all sorts of strange developments in the Common Council. Judging from the nature of the remarks which were elicited by the proposition to lay down the Russ pavement in Maiden-lane, we should infer that Aldermen made it a point to be misinformed upon the subjects which came before them. The resolution to lay down the iron pavement was passed by the Councilmen some three months since,—the proprietors of the patent offering to do it at the rate of six dollars the square yard, which was about the cost of the Russ pavement in Broadway. Every one who has looked at the piece of iron pavement in Nassau-street, must have noticed that its two most remarkable qualities are an absence of dust in dry weather, and of mud in wet. Its construction is such that it absorbs all the water that falls upon it, and as there is no abrasion to it there can be no dust. But Alderman TUCKER stated that his objections to the iron pavement were, that it would cost nine dollars the square yard, and that it was dusty in dry weather and muddy in wet. The matter has been a long time before the Board of Aldermen, but because none of them have taken the trouble to make themselves acquainted with its merits, a great public improvement has been thrust aside, on the most un-Aldermanic pretext that there was no money in the public [illegible] consolation in knowing that such an idea as that of there being no more money to spend, can influence an Aldermanic decision.

The Georgia Election.

The election in Georgia was to take place on Monday. We have as yet no returns of any value, but we presume that the Democrats will elect their Governor and at least half the members of Congress. Ex-Speaker COBB is a candidate. If elected he will, undoubtedly, be the favorite of his party for the Speakership, and his prospects of success are little less favorable than they were in 1849, when after a desperate struggle of three weeks, *he was chosen by a plurality vote*. Governor JOHNSON is a good Democrat, but a victim to Spiritualism, and to some other "isms" which have not heretofore much prevailed at the South. The canvass is wholly between the Democrats and Know-Nothings. The name of Whig is not heard in the contest. So far as the general politics of the country and the people of the North are concerned, it matters not a straw which side prevails. Their principles as to Slavery are perfectly identical, and their votes in Congress on all questions directly or remotely affecting it, would be the same.

☞ FUSION seems to be infectious. The Democrats of the Albany District have nominated JOHN K. PORTER, a *Silver Gray Whig*, as their candidate for State Senator; and what is still more curious, both Hards and Softs have concurred in this movement. It shows how firmly the notion of *fusion* has taken hold of the public mind. Old party ties being dissolved, it is perfectly natural and proper that new alliances should be formed *among those who agree in principle*. Mr. PORTER, in his letter of acceptance, states that he has been a Democrat *at heart* for several years. It was only, however, on being nominated by them for office, that he mustered courage to confess it.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE DANISH SOUND DUES.

Attempt of the Administration to get up a War.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 1, 1855.

It is incontestable that the Administration has a covert motive in the pother which it is making over the Danish Sound Dues. All agree that the imposition of those tolls is a grievance of which the commerce of the world may justly complain; but it is a noteworthy fact that our merchants have not complained of them. For three-quarters of a century they have submitted to the exaction as an item in the ordinary expenses of their voyages to the North of Europe, without dreaming that it was an outrage calling for resentment or protest. The entrance fee into the Baltic is the only one they pay, and that they take care to extract from their customers. They submit in like manner to the light-house tax levied on their ships by Great Britain, and perhaps by all other European countries, although our Government makes no such charge upon foreign commerce. In the treaty of 1826 there is an implied recognition of the right to collect these dues, and as every other nation quietly tolerates the same regulation, we have not felt it to be a degradation or a serious injury to share the burden with them during this long period of twenty-nine years. There is no doubt that the requirement of this tribute is now wholly indefensible, although it was probably originally imposed as an equivalent for the protection constructively extended by the Danes to trading vessels against piracy, that being a Scandinavian weakness remarkably prevalent in the times of REGNER LODBROG, and subsequently; but the remedy by retaliatory restrictions on Danish commerce is obvious, and would be effectual.

Is not the Danish quarrel cultivated as the germ of a convenient foreign war? That is the view which a great many sensible persons take of it. A little war, and especially a naval war, may in the end be found essential to complete the process of "crushing out Free-Soilism," which Gen. CUSHING announced some two years ago. It is a common expression among the supporters of the ultra Southern policy of the Administration, that they "hope to see a hundred thousand Abolitionists shot and hanged;" that the only remedy for Free-soil is to drench with blood the soil of the States which tolerate it, and so on. I am far from imputing any such sanguinary purposes to the President and Cabinet, though they have certainly taken a course well calculated to bring on an armed collision in Kansas. But they are conscious that the renewal of the Slavery agitation, which their measures have produced, has excited the passions of the people to fury, and that civil discord in its worst form must follow unless extraordinary means be adopted to break the force of the tempest. A war with Denmark would answer this purpose, and might result in the acquisition of her desirable West India possessions. In fact, this would be a certain consequence of the rupture unless the other naval powers interfered. To imagine that the paltry tonnage duties, which Denmark levies upon our few ships passing her coasts, are considered a sufficient cause of war by Gen. PIERCE and Mr. MARCY, is an imputation upon their intelligence which they do not deserve.

The President will probably omit to furnish the correspondence on this subject with his annual message, but it will be called for, and the representatives of the commercial States will take care that their interests are not made the pivot for an intrigue which can only result to their detriment. The North wants no foreign war, and certainly will not provoke domestic feuds. And the South could derive no permanent advantage from either, though her policy would indicate a different opinion among her leading men.

More Fusion—A Silver Gray Whig Nominated by the Democrats.

JOHN K. PORTER, Esq., a partner of NICHOLAS HILL, Jr., and PETER CAGGER, and long known as an active Silver Gray Whig, has been nominated for State Senator by the Hard and Soft Democratic Conventions. The following is his letter of acceptance:

ALBANY, Oct. 1, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication informing me of my unanimous selection by both the Democratic Conventions as their candidate for the office of State Senator, imposes the duty of either accepting a nomination which I have neither sought nor expected, or of rejecting a most gratifying expression of their confidence and regard. I feel, in common with you, a deep interest in the political issues involved in the present election. The events of the last few years have impressed me with a strong conviction that the ascendancy of the Democratic party will best promote the permanent interests and prosperity of the State as well as the nation, and will furnish the surest guarantee for the maintenance of Republican principles and constitutional rights. I see that the party with which I was formerly associated has been openly disbanded by the concurrent action of the two Conventions at Syracuse, held on the 26th inst. This result has taken no one by surprise, but is the result of efforts steadily made to produce it by the professed leaders of the party since the death of HENRY CLAY. By the termination of its existence as a State and National organization, those of its members who regard the Democratic party as the safest guardians of our public rights and interests, are absolved from their former political relations.

The Democracy of New-York, in my judgment, occupy the true Republican platform. While they are opposed to any political action for the extension of Slavery, they disclaim all aggression upon the constitutional rights of the South, and will submit to none upon their own. They abide by the compact of the [illegible] and [illegible] supports of the [illegible] of popular [illegible] and [illegible] of individual rights, secured alike to interests and [illegible] by the supreme law of the land. That, in the conflict of parties, Democracy will regain its ascendancy, and these principles finally prevail, can hardly admit of doubt. We are too near the era of the men of the Revolution—we have been too prosperous under the system of Government they framed—to be prepared at once to discard the Federal Constitution, and enter upon a career of sectional, aggressive and deadly hostility against any of the States of the Union. The citizens of New-York appreciate too highly the value of their personal rights, and feel too deep a sense of the importance of *their own constitutional guaranties*, to consent to make them the subject of arbitrary legislative invasion. The combinations of the hour may possibly retard, but they cannot prevent the triumph of Democratic principles.

If, in the approaching contest, you think my acceptance of the proposed nomination may in any way tend to advance the common cause, I do not feel at liberty to decline it, although personal considerations would have induced me to prefer the selection of another candidate.

Permit me to return my acknowledgments to the Conventions you represent for this signal mark of their confidence, and to you for the kind terms in which the request is communicated. Very respectfully yours,

JOHN K. PORTER.

Amusements.

Rachel.

Mlle. RACHEL had a good house at the Metropolitan on Monday night, in spite of the extreme inclemency of the weather. The reduction of the prices, slight as it was, tells evidently and favorably on the attendance. To-night the play is RACINE's "Polyeucte."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DONIZETTI's pleasing opera of "Linda de Chamounix" will be produced here to-night, with the finest cast probably ever enjoyed in America. There will we trust be a good attendance.

Items.

Mr. COULDOCK concluded his engagement at Chicago on Saturday, playing Macbeth.....Mlle. PARODI announces concerts in New-Haven, also in Philadelphia, (to-night and Friday) Washington and Baltimore....The Misses DENIN are at the Metropolitan, Buffalo....Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL has been re-engaged at the National, Syracuse....Mr. BUCKLAND drew a crowded house on the occasion of his benefit on Thursday last at Montreal. A London extravaganza was produced for the occasion called "Alcestis, or the Strong-minded Woman."....GOTTSCHALK, the great pianist, announces a concert in Albany. Why don't he give one in New-York?....The good people of Utica have fitted up the Metropolitan Hall for theatrical performances. The *Telegraph* says "the Winter promises the lovers of fun theatrical entertainments, billiard rooms, ten-pin alleys, and other religious sports." Desperate place, Utica....Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE commenced an engagement in Cleveland on Monday....The Metropolitan Theatre, Buffalo, appears to be getting along well with small stars in addition to the DENINS....ADELINA PATTI, PAUL JULIEN and AUGUST GOCKEL gave a concert in Auburn on Monday. Hope they satisfied everybody....Mr. and Miss RICHINGS are playing Mrs. MOWATT's comedy of "Fashion" at the Green-street Theatre, Albany....Miss MATILDA HERON is playing at the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia....Mr. NEAFIE is at the Pittsburg Theatre....Miss AGNES ROBERTSON and Mr. BOURCICAULT are still at the National, Cincinnati. Their engagement ends on Friday....We find the following Hoosier criticism in a Cincinnati paper: "I'll tell you an almighty strange thing of how that gal (ELLEN TREE) works on the feelings of critters. When she was acting *Julia* in our parts, the doorkeeper came in, for it was tarnation cold, and no one took notice of the doors, one no more could get in; when an old bear snuffed his way into the town, and finding no one astir, for they were all at the play, what does the critter do but shifts his way there too, and crawls up behind the boxes. I guess he meant to sup off some of us chaps; but, however, he listened, and listened, till he got quite affected, and so mollified that he vowed he would never go man-eating any more. Next night he came again, and brought his wife, and the thing was only discovered on the third night, when he was seen coming down to the box office with an alligator."....An aeronaut sailing from Cincinnati, announces a vacancy in the car of his balloon, (which, he says is fitted up like a first-class hotel.) Fare for a voyage to the moon, including supper, wine and liquors, $50....The work of putting the St. Charles Theatre, New-Orleans, into order, has commenced. It will be newly painted, &c., and opened by DEBAR on the 14th November, with the St. Louis company, (St. Louis Theatre closes on the 1st November.) Among the "stars" that will succeed each other in due order will be Miss INCE, Mrs. FARREN, Mr. COULDOCK, Mr. MURDOCH, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, the PYNE (English opera) Troupe, and GABRIEL RAVEL's company....The new Gayety Theatre (BOURCICAULT's) is progressing rapidly, and will be opened on the 3d of December. The "Orleans" will open about the same time with a strong operatic, dramatic and ballet *personnel*, among which will be found several old favorites and some attractive novelties. RACHEL's acting on the alternate nights, during January and February, will of course be all the rage there. And so will be the proposed comic opera performances of Mr. BOUDOUSQUIE's company, during her stay, at the Gayety....Mr. and Mrs. E. EDDY are playing an engagement at the People's Theatre, St. Louis.

Note from Mr. Oliver.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I see in the TIMES of to-day, an article purporting to be a report of an American meeting, held in the Tenth Ward on last Saturday evening, at which I am reported as saying "*that a true K. N. had no conscientious scruples about anything, and had no right to have any.*" Every word of this is false, as I uttered the direct opposite of this. The same in regard to TAYLOR and SOUTHWORTH. By correcting this, you will serve the cause of truth.

ISAAC J. OLIVER.

Awful Gardner Sentenced for Six Months.

At the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, (Judge STUART,) the case of HEZEKIAH ORVILLE alias "Awful" GARDNER, indicted for an assault on the person of JOHN HENRY of Utica, was called on. Mr. HENRY was present and took the stand, his head still bound up as a consequence of the ill treatment which he had received. Several witnesses appeared and testified to the facts, that Mr. HENRY, with his brother and father, arrived in this City late in the evening, *en route* for California, and were going to Lovejoy's Hotel when they were met by GARDNER, who endeavored to persuade them to go to a house kept by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, failing in which he attacked complainant and with a blow of the fist broke his jaw-bone. After a patient hearing, the Judge remarking that some parties had endeavored by converse on politics to induce a discharge of prisoner, sentenced him to the Penitentiary for six months.

☞ Extensive arrangements are being made for a great mass meeting of our citizens, to afford aid to the Norfolk and Portsmouth orphans, to be held at the Metropolitan Theatre, on Saturday evening next. Among the speakers already engaged are Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, JAS. W. GERARD, Esq., and Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. The gentlemen of the committee are using every effort to make the meeting one of important results.

☞ The meeting of the Farmers' Club, appointed for yesterday, at the Crystal Palace, was adjourned for want of a quorum.

☞ The Exhibition of the Maryland Institute opened last evening, at Baltimore, promising to be one of the most attractive ever held.

The State elections of Pennsylvania and Ohio take place on Tuesday next. Ohio elects a Governor.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SEBASTOPOL IS TAKEN.—SO SAY THE COMMANDERS of the Allied armies, the soldiers, the French and English press, and "to this complexion" have come the acknowledged journals of Cramer. But what a waste—these wars—of human life and powder and ball and comfortable clothes, before the Malakoff fell on the seventh notable [illegible]. Speaking of Clothes, reminds us that the public will find the most fashionable garments of the season at the large and splendid Clothing Warehouse of SMITH BROTHERS, No. 140 Fulton-st., at the lowest possible prices. One price, and no abatement.

OVERSHOES, OVERSHOES, OVERSHOES.—DEPOT for Goodyear's patent India Rubber Goods, No. 205 Broadway, near Chambers-st. City and country buyers are invited to call and examine the new styles of Shoes now daily being received from the factories.

$200,000 WORTH OF SUPERB ENGLISH MEDALLION Velvet, Tapestry, and Brussels Carpets, at the spacious sales-rooms, No. 99 Bowery. 30,000 yards beautiful Ingrains at 3s 6d, 4s, and 5s per yard.

[illegible] GREAT [illegible] AND UNPARALLELED [illegible] OF RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE; OR, ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA. Equally certain as a preventive or cure! Only thirty-five [illegible] [illegible] Drugs!!

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 11, 1855.

I have made a chemical examination of "Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure," or, "Antidote to Malaria," and have tested it for arsenic, mercury, quinine, and strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it; nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D., Chemist.

LETTER FROM A CUSTOMER.

MAXVILLE, Delaware County, O., Aug. 18, 1855.

Mr. J. A. RHODES—Dear Sir: Your medicine has met with the most favorable success in this neighborhood. I have already five bottles left. I gave it to them, at first "if no cure no pay," although I was not authorized by you to do so; but I took the responsibility on myself. But not a bottle has come back, and as I am almost out of the article, I wish you would forward me two gross of the bottles, if you see proper to do so, and I will be punctual in payment. I inclose fifteen dollars on the medicine. I have received, for which please send me a receipt. Ship the Cure to me as soon as you can—there never has been as much Chills and Fever since I lived in the State, as at present.

Yours, &c., RICHARD MARTIN, P. M.

CONSTANTINE, Mich., Monday, Sept. 10, 1855.

JAMES A. RHODES, Esq.—Dear Sir: I have just sent an order to Amos & Holliday for another half gross of your Fever and Ague Cure. It has sold like hot cakes, and I have only two bottles on hand. One reason it has sold is because when I have heard of a case of Ague or Chill Fever, I have sent a bottle and told them to try it, and if it did not help them they were not obliged to pay for it; and they were all satisfied. I had one case of Chill Fever where it run four days, but the man came to see me the sixth day well satisfied. Truly yours, JOHN P. GLADDING.

MOLINE, Ill., Monday, Sept. 10, 1855.

Mr. JAMES A. RHODES—Dear Sir: The box of "Ague Cure" you sent to has all been sold, and created a large demand for more—to meet which, we have ordered from your general agent in Chicago, J. D. Yerrington. Its sale will only be equaled by the number of Fever and Ague cases—having these cases they to live, yet have a bottle of the Cure for every case. We remain

Respectfully yours, &c.,

RICHARDS & ALLEN.

I. O. O. F.—In another column of to-day's paper will be found an advertisement for "Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure." We are not in the habit of puffing medicines, but desire to say, for the benefit of the afflicted, that Wm. H. Rowe, merchant, Sharpsburg, who has it for sale, informs us that he has sold several dozen bottles, and in every case it has effected a cure. This proves the medicine to be good, and we take pleasure in bringing it before the notice of the public.—Odd Fellow, Boonsboro', Md., Sept. 6.

For sale in New-York by GEORGE H. BATES, C. H. RING, BARNES & PARK, W. J. DUNHAM, T. C. WELLS & CO., C. V. CLICKENER & CO., B. A. FAHNESTOCK, HULL & CO., and druggists generally.

JAMES A. RHODES, Proprietor, Providence, R. I.

CARPETINGS.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NO. 379 BROADWAY, having completed their Fall stock of Carpetings, are now prepared to offer the same to the public, at very reduced prices, as follows:

Rich medallion velvets, from 12s. to 20s. per yard.
Rich velvet velvets, from 10s. to 14s. per yard.
Rich tapestry velvets, from 9s. to 12s. per yard.
Rich Brussels, in great variety, from 8s. to 10s. per yard.
Rich Brussels carpet, good quality, 8s. per yard.
And all other goods equally low.

P. S.—On hand, a large assortment of Mattings, for sale full 20 per cent. less than store prices.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

LYON'S KATHAIRON FOR THE HAIR.

This world-renowned and invaluable Toilet article is still sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers for only 25 cts. per bottle. Proprietor's Depot 61 Liberty-st.

RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFE, WILDER's PATENT with RICH'S IMPROVEMENT. Can only be obtained of the undersigned, as we are the only parties holding an assigned right to use in any way, THE WILDER PATENT, which with RICH'S IMPROVEMENT, and our LA BELLE POWDER-PROOF LOCK, (Brammer's Patent,) is the BEST FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE in the world. STEARNS & MARVIN, Sole Manufacturers for thirteen years, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st., New-York.

GENIN'S EXCELSIOR—A SUPERB NOVELTY IN SOFT HATS.—At length, after many experiments, GENIN has succeeded in obtaining a [illegible] color for the Fall and Winter soft hat than has ever heretofore been produced, either in France or America. He directs especial attention to his EXCELSIOR, for by that term he has designated this new style, hoisted for the first time to-day. The shape and the [illegible] of the brim impart an air of elegance to the EXCELSIOR which would alone render it popular; but the color, a rich dark claret brown, is its special attraction. In bringing out this chef d'oeuvre, the model has been so raised as to suit persons of all ages. For young men the low crown has been adopted, and the higher crown for gentlemen of maturer years. There can be but little doubt that the EXCELSIOR when seen will be pronounced the most elegant soft hat ever yet introduced in this country. For sale wholesale and retail by GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

GREAT CURE OF PILES.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 15, 1855.

DEAR SIR: It is with much pleasure I take this opportunity of informing you of the great benefit I have derived from the use of a few bottles of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. For a number of years I have been sorely and severely afflicted with pain in the stomach, and especially by severe attacks of the Piles, for which I tried a great many remedies, but without affording me any relief. I was advised to use the German Bitters, I did so, using in connection for the Piles, your Spikenard Ointment, and I now inform you that they have entirely cured me and restored me to health, and I would advise all the afflicted to use your valuable medicines, &c. Respectfully yours,

MARGARET [illegible]

No. 48 Plum-st., Camden, N. J.

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia.

For sale by Druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.

MIKE WALSH, WRITING FROM LIVERPOOL, thus speaks of English hats: "The shapes, weight and texture of the hats were absolutely horrifying to a person whose tastes had not become depraved by long familiarity with the seeing and handling of them." Think of this, and then visit KNOX's establishment, on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., or at No. 533 Broadway. The elegance, lightness, beauty and durability of his hats cannot fail to command your admiration, as it has that of the famous philosopher, Mike Walsh.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—WE HAVE THE pleasure of announcing to our friends and customers that we are increasing our manufacturing department with all possible dispatch. The introduction of our improved MACHINES, running at double speed, and accomplishing twice the quantity of work in a day, has caused a greater rush of orders. In a few days we shall have doubled our weekly product of Machines, and will supply all orders promptly. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and variety all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the greatest taste, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR's famed Moldavia Cream for preserving and stimulating the hair. BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

NEW SILKS, NEW SILKS.—TWO CASES OF rich Lyons dress silks of superior quality at $1 per yard; also 5 cases of rich chine, plaid and plain do. from $1 to $2 per yard; 1 case superior black do. at $1. These were all purchased before the advance, and are worth 25 per cent. more than the price asked.

E. H. LEADBEATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof lock. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, New-York, 1853–'54. SILAS C. HERRING & CO., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the world, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

SHAWLS.—THREE HUNDRED STELLA SHAWLS at $3 each; 300 broche and cashmere do. at $4; 200 rich cashmere long shawls, from $12 to $45; also Scotch and Bay State long and square wooled do.

E. H. LEADBEATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway.

LOOKING GLASSES FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Buyers are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO., Manufacturers, No. 110 Chambers-st., New-York.

KID GLOVES, KID GLOVES.—ONE THOUSAND dozen superior Paris made kid gloves, the best ever imported, will be offered to-day at almost half price; also 2,000 embroidered collars from 1s. to $4 each.

E. H. LEADBEATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.—E. H. LEADBEATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway, will offer 300 pairs of rich lace curtains from $4 to $20 per pair; 150 Swiss do. from $1 to $6—worth double the price asked.

CARPETING.—GREAT INDUCEMENTS ARE OFFERED at YOUNG & JAYNE's, No. 364 Broadway, opposite Taylor's saloon, in Carpets. Curtain materials, fine good Brussels at $1 per yard, and other goods equally low.

COMB FACTORY.—A RICH ASSORTMENT OF Tortoise Shell Dress Combs (the variety will be found to contain the very latest styles) at A. & J. SAUNDERS', No. 387 Broadway.

FANCY CUTLERY—EMBRACING A LARGE VAriety of Rodgers' & Son's Pen and Pocket Knives, of the most rare and beautiful patterns. A. & J. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House and No. 387 Broadway.

CARPETING AND OIL CLOTHS.—A COMPLETE stock of Velvet and Tapestry Brussels, Ingrains, Druggets, and Floor Oil Cloth. For sale low for CASH. BAILY & BROS., [illegible]

BELLS! BELLS!—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED BELLS of all descriptions on hand and for sale by HITCHCOCK & CO., Agents, No. 116 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible] JAMES MACKEAN, President.

Spec. [illegible], Secretary.

Bals of Thousand Flowers [illegible] the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. PETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and F. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

Removed—BENJAMIN'S GOLD MEDAL BRASS SPRING TRUSS. To No. 2 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House. [illegible]

Wilkin's Amulet, [illegible] Price 50 cents. Sold by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., druggists generally, and M. WILKIN, No. 44 Maiden-lane.

A Good Medicine.—The OXYGENATED BITTERS is the best remedy for Dyspepsia ever discovered; for proof of this, read the certificates from members of Congress and other well known citizens.

Advanced Instruction for Ladies.—No. 44 Irving-place, between 15th and 17th sts., near Union Park. Mr. and Mme. PAUL ARPIN have the honor to announce that they will on the 15th inst. open at their residence a series of Separate Courses of Advanced Instruction specially intended for young ladies who desire to finish their literary education, and perfect themselves in the foreign languages as well as other accomplishments.

These Courses will be entirely independent of each other, so that in [illegible] may attend only any one they choose.

The various departments for which the valuable assistance of distinguished professors has been secured, will embrace:

1. English, French, Spanish, Italian, and German languages and literature.
2. Elements of the most useful sciences.
3. Music, Vocal and Instrumental; the Art of Composition and Harmony; Drawing and Painting; Dancing.

Besides the Regular Courses, there will be, from time to time, Special Lectures by the several professors on some literary and scientific question of actual importance.

For further details, apply to Mme P. ARPIN, No. 44 Irving-place.

New-York Medical College, East 13th-st.—The preliminary course of lectures in this institution, consisting of lectures, clinique attendance on the hospitals, and practical teachings in chemistry, will continue until Oct. 15. [illegible] The introductory lecture will be delivered by the [illegible] on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. [illegible] HORACE GREEN, [illegible] Emeritus Professor [illegible] EDWIN DORRIUS, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

Medical Institute.—[illegible] J. C. FRANKLIN, M. D., Attending Physician and Surgeon [illegible] VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., Consulting Physician and Surgeon [illegible]

A Meeting of the Western Farm Association will be held at No. [illegible] Bowery, on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, at 8 o'clock. [illegible] JOHN STEVENS, President. Late President of the Industrial Home of Mt. Vernon. Wm. Jones, Secretary.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees stand preeminent [illegible] CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

Notice.—THE MINNESOTA SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION (late Western Association) hold their meetings every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at No. 163 Bowery. [illegible] W. WILDE, Secretary.

Union Industrial Home Association No. 2.—The members are hereby notified that the next Regular Meeting will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, at No. 187 Bowery, second floor. By order of the Association. [illegible] President.

THE NOTE FROM "YOURS IN FRIENDSHIP," dated Sept. [illegible], was not received until the 27th, on account of absence from the City, hence the apparent inattention.

TO L. W.—[illegible] at the St. Nicholas.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN—Aged 28, respectable and wealthy, wishes to marry a lady similarly situated. She must be amiable, refined, educated and warm-hearted. No interview is desired until correspondence has proved mutual sincerity and eligibility. Address, within one month, MEDICUS, care of Swartz's Express.

WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY—Qualified by a thorough education [illegible]

EDUCATION.—The advertiser, for the last ten years at the head of one of the most prominent schools in this City, will receive into his family two boys to educate. [illegible] Address EDUCATION, at this office. Reference given and required.

MORNING GOVERNESS.—A young lady of respectability desires an engagement as morning governess in a family where the children are under the age of [illegible] Address A. B., [illegible]

GOVERNESS WANTED—By a family residing near Philadelphia. [illegible]

GOVERNESS WANTED—In a private family at Astoria, L. I., competent to instruct in the ordinary English branches and music [illegible]

GOVERNESS.—A young lady wishes a situation in a private family to teach the English branches, Music and the rudiments of French. Reference given and required. Address Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

TEACHERS WANTED—A Principal, and a Lady Assistant, for a Female Seminary, in a good healthy location in Texas. Address with references P. O., Box No. [illegible] Post-Office, New-York.

TEACHER.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation in the City or country in a private family to teach young children the common English branches and music. Address TEACHER, No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TEACHER WANTED.—An assistant teacher of English and the Classics. A graduate of Columbia College preferred. [illegible]

CLASSICAL TEACHER WANTED—In an institution in this State. [illegible]

MUSICAL.—A basso and tenor, [illegible]

MUSIC TEACHER WANTED—In a boarding school, a few miles from this City. Address, stating qualifications, &c., S. A. MILNOR, New-York.

A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS—Is desirous of obtaining a situation. [illegible]

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted, for a new ship, [illegible]

287 BROADWAY, corner of Reade-st., at MORRIS CORNERT & CO.'S, can be obtained respectable German, English, Scotch or Irish help, for hotels, boarding houses and private families; also, waiters, gardeners, coachmen, farmers and mechanics; this or the branch office, No. [illegible] Greenwich-st. Terms moderate.

WAITERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—In first class gentlemen's families—French, English and Protestants. Apply immediately, at the SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 149 Grand-st.

BOOKSELLER WANTED—Competent to take charge of a Religious Publication Society [illegible]

A MAN WANTED—Who can sell domestic goods [illegible]

FEW GOOD CARPENTERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—At the Empire Door, Sash and Blind Manufactory, No. 356 West 28th-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—[illegible] MANNING'S Select Agency, No. [illegible] Elizabeth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; or as chambermaid and waiter; also, by a middle-aged woman as cook, or to do general housework [illegible] Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a nice, tidy and respectable English Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress [illegible] Apply No. 271 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By two Protestant women. One as an excellent cook. [illegible] Call or address No. [illegible] Bible House, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women to do general housework. [illegible] between 1st and 2d-av., on first floor up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English Protestant girl, between thirteen and fourteen years of age, either in this City, Brooklyn, or Staten Island, to learn the duties of house service [illegible] between the 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or the general housework of a small family. [illegible] Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent person, as nurse in a private family; has always lived in the capacity of nurse, and can take care of a baby from its infancy. Can bring recommendations from her last place, where she has lived two years. Call or address No. [illegible] West 21st-st., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable English woman to cook. She thoroughly understands her business, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Has no objection to going in the country. The best of reference will be given. Call at No. [illegible] Oliver-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer. The best City reference furnished. No objection to a short distance in the country, or the general work of a small family. Address No. [illegible] East 19th-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable widow lady, as housekeeper or seamstress; would be willing to nurse an invalid lady or gentleman. Reference given. Address J. P., Brooklyn Post-Office; or call on G. B. FLINT & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—For a young girl, 15 years of age, in a strictly pious Protestant family [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid, and to assist in fine washing and ironing. Best of City reference, and would like to go to one house. Call at No. [illegible] West 26th-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young Scotch girl, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl to do chamberwork, and to assist at washing and ironing. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has three years' reference. Call at No. 167 Ludlow-st. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as nurse and seamstress; is a dressmaker; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 127 East 28th-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family, by a very experienced girl with good City reference; is a nice hand at children's and ladies' clothing. Call at No. 32 19th-st., east of Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very experienced girls, with good City reference; one as good cook, and to wash and iron in a private family; the other as nurse and seamstress; is a nice hand at children's clothing. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class cook, by a very experienced girl, with good City reference; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a tidy, active young woman. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl, as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and is a good plain sewer; would be willing to wait on a lady; the best of City reference. Call at No. 17 East 11th-st., between 2d and 4th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—In a private family, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress; is a very good seamstress; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. [illegible] 6th-av., one door from 21st-st., front room, up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer [illegible] Call at her present place, No. 51 West [illegible]-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a capable young woman, to take care of children and do sewing, or to assist with chamberwork, in a respectable private family. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 54 West 17th-st., where satisfactory reference will be given.

SITUATION WANTED—By a first-class cook; one who perfectly understands her business. Has good City reference. Also a good laundress. Call at No. 125 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and sewing; has two years' reference. Call at No. 136 7th-av., near 19th-st., in the store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a smart, intelligent girl, 15 years of age, to take charge of children, or wait on the table; can get good reference by calling at No. 115 West 23d-st., a few doors from 7th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl at chamberwork and plain sewing, or washing and ironing. City reference. Apply at No. 81 West 33d-st. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man eighteen years of age, in a wholesale bookstore, has had a few years' experience in the business. Satisfactory references can be given if required. Address B. B., Times Office.

SITUATION WANTED—As a good plain cook, and good washer and ironer, in a private family. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at her last place of service, No. 143 West 22d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman, as cook; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days. Inquire at No. 104 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as chambermaid, or as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen for two days, at the house of her present employer, No. 203 Clinton-st., corner Harrison, Brooklyn.

SERVANTS.—Female help of all kinds for City and Country may be had at the Office No. 12 6th-av., one door from Troy-st. Large numbers of the first class are now waiting; experienced cooks, chambermaids, seamstresses, laundresses, waitresses and general houseworkers; also tidy young girls, from 12 to 15.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a watch-importing house. One acquainted with book-keeping preferred. Address G. F. B., Times office.

WET-NURSE WANTED—To take charge of an infant at her own residence. Any applicant, besides possessing the requisite qualities of a good nurse, must occupy a comfortable apartment in a healthy situation. None other need apply. Address P. Y., at this office.

NURSE WANTED—Fully competent to take charge of an infant a few months old; one who is also a seamstress preferred. Apply after 2 o'clock at No. 20 West 31st-st.

A MARRIED LADY—In reduced circumstances, desires a situation in the City or country to teach young children, or would go as companion to a lady and do plain sewing. None need apply but those of the highest respectability, and willing to give good wages. Address ANNA, Broadway Post-Office, stating name and place of residence.

TO PRESSMEN.—Good Adams pressmen and feeders and a good cylinder fly-boy, wanted at JOHN A. GRAY'S, No. 97 Cliff-st.

FRENCH, PRUSSIAN, DANISH and Protestant Irish maids, desire engagements; also a seamstress and dressmaker by week or month; these four superior servants can now be obtained at the SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 149 Grand-st.

PROTESTANT AND OTHER FEMALE SERVANTS.—Can be obtained without delay, at the Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 7 Carmine-st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

PROTESTANT COOKS, NURSES, WAITERS, GIRLS.—And other good servants, are wanted immediately for excellent situations now ready in gentlemen's families. Apply at the Servants' Institute, 149 Grand-st.

PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—As cook and laundress. English, Scotch, or American preferred. Apply at No. 23 Bank-st.

CHRISTIAN HOME—On 28th-st., between 8th and Lexington avs. Female servants with good references provided with suitable situations, free of charge, from this institution.

TWO BOYS WANTED—About 16 or 17 years of age, to learn a trade. [illegible] Apply at Nos. [illegible] Centre-st., corner Hester. J. & G. H. WALKER.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WASHING WANTED—By a woman that can give satisfaction in her work. Inquire at No. [illegible] 6th-av., 3d floor.

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For the convenience of those who would wish to examine this celebrated system, the publishers have printed extra copies of the FIRST and LAST LESSON, (and all the lessons are arranged essentially on the same plan,) for gratuitous distribution to those who may apply for it; and to Professors of Languages who may order the entire work for examination, copies will be sent by mail, free of expense, on the receipt of $1, for the System, at $1 50 for the System and Key.

Published by ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, New-York.

SEBASTOPOL HAS FALLEN.

We shall publish on TUESDAY, Oct. 2, a LARGE PICTORIAL SHEET, containing correct views of SEBASTOPOL AND ITS FORTS, BALAKLAVA AND ENVIRONS, SEBASTOPOL AND ITS CAMPS, THE SEA OF AZOFF, TERRIFIC EXPLOSION IN SEBASTOPOL, CAMP SCENE IN A STORM, ALLIED ARTILLERY TRAIN, BATTLE OF THE CHERNAYA. Correct Portraits of NAPOLEON, ALEXANDER II, PELISSIER, and MENSCHIKOFF. Also, full accounts of the GREAT CONFLICT, that resulted in the DOWNFALL OF SEBASTOPOL. Present position of the CONTENDING ARMIES. Sold by all Booksellers and Newsvenders, at 10 cents. ROSS, JONES & TOUSEY, Nos. 103 Nassau-st., New-York, and 26 Clark-st., Chicago.

FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS For Sept. 22d, Which will contain numerous illustrations of the STORMING AND CAPTURE OF SEBASTOPOL, AND THE BURNING AND DESTRUCTION OF THE RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLEET.

Will arrive per steamer PACIFIC. An extra supply will be received by ARTHUR WILLMER, Agent. CHARLES WILLMER'S Universal English and Foreign Newspaper Agency, No. 109 Fulton-st., [illegible] N. B.—Orders, wholesale and retail, will be executed for this paper, at the office as above, which orders will be delivered according to priority of receipt of order. ARTHUR WILLMER, Agent, No. 109 Fulton-st., 2d floor.

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As the Queen Bee leads the swarm, so does THE NEW-YORK LEDGER lead all the New-York Weeklies in the variety and interest of its contents, in the beauty of its typography and in popularity with the intelligent portion of the reading public. This week's issue (now ready) contains more of that exciting story, THE OUTCAST HEIR, and the all-absorbing tale, FRED. GRAHAM, THE ADOPTED SON; and a very large quantity of other interesting and instructive matter.

The LEDGER is a large, first class, well got-up family paper sold by all newsmen at 4 cents. Dealers supplied by ROSS, JONES & TOUSEY, Nos. 103 Nassau-st., New-York, and 26 Clark-st., Chicago.

ON SATURDAY, OCT 13, WE SHALL PUBLISH A NEW NOVEL BY EMILE SOUVESTRE, One of the most popular French authors of our day. THE LAKE SHORE; OR, THE SLAVE, THE SERF, AND THE APPRENTICE. By the author of the "Attic Philosopher in Paris," "Leaves from a Family Journal," &c., &c., &c. 1 vol. 12mo. Price 75 cents. The most intensely interesting of all the works of this popular writer which have been translated. CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO., Publishers, No. 111 Washington-st., Boston.

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JUST PUBLISHED: NEW SHEET ENTITLED LATEST MAPS AND VIEWS OF THE EASTERN WAR SEBASTOPOL, CRIMEA, BLACK, BALTIC AND AZOFF SEAS. Showing the present position of the Allied Forces, MALAKOFF TOWER AND THE GREAT REDAN, DISTANCES, POPULATION, &c. Size of Map 20 by 30 inches. Price 25 cents, in sheet or pocket form, beautifully colored. Sent by mail to any part of the country for one cent postage. Agents wanted. A. H. JOCELYN, No. 60 Fulton-st.

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"We desire to call the attention of parents and teachers to this little book. How much time, labor and annoyance would have been saved to us as children of a larger growth, if the Grammar of our day had been thus abridged and made intelligible!"—Tuckerman.

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ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—By the steamer Pacific, expected here to-day, I shall receive a large supply of the News, of Sept. 22, containing splendid views of the destruction of Sebastopol. It will no doubt be a very interesting number. C. McRAE, No. 30 Nassau-st., Sun Building.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

"To sleep—perchance to dream"—
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CARPET WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. DOUGHTY & BROTHER, No. 341 Broadway, (opposite the Park,) Importers and Dealers in every description of CARPETING, OIL CLOTH, &c. We are constantly receiving from Europe all the latest and most desirable styles of CARPETING, such as VELVET TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, &c., which we offer at the lowest market rates. N. B.—Particular attention paid to the Upholstery department.

MOURNING CLOAKS. C. F. BARTHOLOMEW Will open his Fall styles of Mourning Cloaks on Wednesday, Oct. 3. BARTHOLOMEW'S Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL STELLA SHAWLS. At all Prices, for sale by LEBOUTILLIER BROTHERS, No. [illegible] Canal-st., four doors from Broadway.

NEW FALL GOODS!!! UPHOLSTERY. CURTAIN MATERIALS. FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS. SOLOMON & HART. No. 243 Broadway, ARE NOW RECEIVING A FULL SUPPLY OF FALL GOODS, Suitable for CURTAINS, FURNITURE COVERING, AND INTERIOR DECORATION, Which they offer WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, Upon the most favorable terms, To which they invite the attention of the TRADE AND PUBLIC. Store closed on Saturdays.

1855—FALL IMPORTATIONS—1855. TULLER, HART & McCORKLE, Late TULLER, BUTCHER & LASELL, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS, No. 21 Liberty-st., Have now open a very large stock of SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS, embracing full lines of all the newest Paris styles of Silks and other fabrics, adapted to the Fall trade. Our stock, in point of quality, style and price, cannot be surpassed. The Trade from all sections of the Union are invited to examine our goods before making their selections.

LORD & TAYLOR have received, per late arrivals, and from auction, the following cheap and ELEGANT EMBROIDERIES AND LACES:

1,000 French Worked Collars at $1.
2,500 Crotchet Collars at $1.
2,000 Cambric Collars, from 3s. to $6.
2,000 Swiss Collars, 2s. to $4 50.
French Embroidered do., from $2 to $16.
Honiton Sets and French Embroidered do., from $10 to $30.

Also a full assortment of Sleeves, Bands and Handkerchiefs. Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

POPULAR TRADE. On MONDAY, Oct. 1, the subscribers will offer, apart from their regular stock, 30 Cases of RICH PLAID AND STRIPED SILKS, At 60c. per yard, and 10 Cases wide extra rich ditto, At one dollar per yard. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BRODIE'S FALL CLOAKS. OPENING DAY. FALL CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. ALL FABRICS. THURSDAY OCTOBER 4. Nos. 51 Canal-st. and 63 Lispenard-st. SECOND MANTILLA STORE WEST OF BROADWAY.

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ELEGANT STELLA SHAWLS. Just received, an extensive variety of BEAUTIFUL STELLA SHAWLS, from $7 to $14. PRINTED WOOL SHAWLS, from $4 50 to $8. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

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ALL WOOL SAXONY PLAIDS. TWENTY CASES EXTRA QUALITY, received by the steamer Washington. A. T. STEWART & CO., corner Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

POPLINS. NEW STYLES. Received by the Baltic. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. NOW OPEN. Including the latest styles, received by the Baltic. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CLOAKS AND TALMAS. Approved Fall styles now ready at LORD & TAYLOR'S, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BRODIE'S EXPOSITION OF LADIES' FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS.—GEORGE BRODIE, No. 51 Canal-st., and 63 Lispenard-st., respectfully begs to inform the Ladies that he will be prepared to exhibit for their inspection on THURSDAY, Oct. 4, a magnificent assortment of Fall CLOAKS and MANTILLAS, his own exclusive styles, embracing the following fashionable fabrics: SILK VELVET CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. MOIRE ANTIQUE CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. GRAY BEAVER CLOTH Do. Do. MOIRE ANTIQUE (with Velvet combined.) LADIES' PLAIN CLOTH (all shades.) His stock is the largest and best assorted, both in Imported Cloaks and of his own well-known manufacture, that he has ever had the pleasure of opening a season with, and he would respectfully suggest to the Ladies not to purchase until they have examined his goods. The leading styles will appear as usual in Harper's and Godey's Magazines, the Fashions for which celebrated Periodicals he supplies exclusively. GEORGE BRODIE, Nos. 51 Canal-st., and 63 Lispenard-st., second Mantilla store west of Broadway.

BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE, No. 623 Broadway, would call the attention of the ladies to their new style of mourning sets of collars and sleeves, which is now ready. Their mourning department contains the largest assortment of novelties to be found in the City, and at prices that cannot fail to please. Also, to their large assortment of laces and embroideries, Brussels point, Honiton, guipure, Valenciennes and Paris embroidered sets, infants' caps, robes and waists, edgings, insertions, flouncings, &c. &c., in great variety. A few more of those splendid medallion sets of collar and sleeves, and collarettes and sleeves, just received.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—Miss HINDY, dressmaker, No. 463 8th-av., between 33th and 34th sts., wishes to avail herself of the opportunity to go out to fit ladies two days in the week and bring the work to her own house. She engages to fit without any trying on; will also pay prompt attention to any who may favor her to call to her own house. Can refer to some of the best families for whom she works.

NEW FALL GOODS.—HALSTEAD & DYKE, No. 96 Canal-st., have now fully completed their assortment of SILKS, SHAWLS, MERINOS, PLAIDS, DE LAINES, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, &c., and respectfully invite their friends and the public to call and inspect their latest and most recherché designs, imported expressly for the City trade.

D. M. KNIGHT & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS, No. 23 Vesey-st., (near Church-st.) New-York. Will sell BUTTONS; Shell, Horn and Rubber COMBS; PINS, NEEDLES, BRUSHES, TAPES, BOBBINS, FANS, and a great variety of Small Wares. CHEAP FOR CASH.

LADIES GETTING NEW FALL DRESSES MADE, in order to insure a good fit, should procure a pair of MRS. GAYNOR'S celebrated and elegant fitting French Wove Corsets. Her prices are only half usually charged. T. H. GAYNOR, Importer of Corsets and Embroideries, No. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st.

JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION—A lot of napkins, towels, table-cloths, sheetings, and some slightly damaged diapers, which we are selling at 10s., worth 14s. REMSEN & DINGEE, 204 and 206 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF SECOND HAND CLOTHING WANTED.—Gentlemen having large or small lots of left-off wearing apparel to dispose of, will receive the very highest price for them, by calling at the store, or addressing THOMAS D. CONROY, No. 481 Pearl-st. Orders will be attended to.

GRAND AND EXTENSIVE DISPLAY OF PATTERNS.—Of the Fall and Fall and Winter styles, at Mme. DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS, No. 375 Broadway. Accurate waist patterns cut to fit the form for 12½ cents.

MADAME KOSSUTH-RUTTKAI—Would respectfully inform the Ladies of New-York that she has returned to the City, and offers her stock of Laces, Embroideries, &c., for sale at her former stand, No. [illegible] Broadway, over Wagner's Confectionary and Ice Cream Saloon.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND—A splendid lot of all wool DE LAINES, very cheap. Also a large assortment of Merinoes, Paramettas and Cashmeres. REMSEN & DINGEE, 204 and 206 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.

YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—For all ages from three to twenty years, at wholesale. J. B. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 3 Park-place, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

ECONOMY—BARGAINS extraordinary.—Ten thousand yards of [illegible] at 3s., and good styles, at $1 each; shawls, gloves, hosiery, &c. [illegible] REMSEN & DINGEE'S. N. B.—[illegible]

DAMAGED BLANKETS—Flannels, Damask Curtains, Broadcloths, Linens, Table Cloths, [illegible] French Calicos, Black Silks, Black Silk Velvets, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 53 and 55 Catharine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL LOT—Of Stella, Brochè, Cashmere and Wool SHAWLS, at [illegible] prices. REMSEN & DINGEE, Nos. 204 and 206 6th av., one door below 14th-st.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY.

MARCY, No. 465 Broadway, Respectfully invites the ladies to call and examine a SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY. The richest and most extensive stock to be found in this City. By receiving bonnets direct from France we are enabled to offer the newest and most fashionable styles, at prices as low as any other establishment. MARCY, No. 465 Broadway, Between Broome and Spring-sts.

FALL FASHIONS.

THE PUBLIC are particularly invited to call and examine SIMMONS' superb assortment of MILLINERY, suitable for the present and approaching season. No pains have been spared in the selection of Paris Bonnets, and the manufacture of home Millinery, suitable for ladies, misses and infants. W. SIMMONS, No. 584 Broadway.

TO THE LADIES. $1,000 WORTH OF OSTRICH AND MARABOUT FEATHERS. Just received per steamer Baltic. A splendid lot of FEATHERS, which we will sell really very cheap, as also our PARIS MILLINERY. The attention of the ladies is respectfully solicited. MRS. CARTER. Paris Millinery Establishment, No. [illegible] Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

FIFTH WARD DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTION.—The ticket headed CREIGHTON and DOUGHERTY polled the following vote: 336 votes. The ticket headed BARBER and R. B. SANDERSON polled 85 votes. Leaving a majority of 151 votes for the CREIGHTON ticket. Inspectors—JOHN G. ABEY, HENRY DOUGHERTY, JAMES BARBER.

FIFTH WARD.

TAMMANY HALL AND SEYMOUR AGAINST THE DECK. *City*—John Creighton, John Morrisey, Henry Dougherty, Samuel L. Houghton, James Tonse. *County*—John Peterson, Daniel Bodney, William L. Bauder, George Hill, James Creighton. *Judiciary*—John King, Rowland Hill, William H. MacDonough. *Senatorial*—Thomas O. Conner, F. T. Whiting, William Tupper, Daniel Cunningham, James Louden. *Assembly*—Ad. Schimpson, Daniel D. Ideson, Charles Christine, William Moller, H. Garner, William Klein, F. Weithemann.

CHARTER—*Sixth Council District*—Patrick Mullins, William Nesbitt, John Madden, John Traynor, John Ayer. *Ninth Council District*—B. A. Biggs, Jos. R. Candee, John Brown, Michael Casey, James Wright. *Tenth Council District*—Blake Bailey, T. Watson, Jr., Wm. H. Appleyard, M. C. Murphy, F. Grace. With power to fill vacancies.

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION—Commences its Anniversary TO-DAY in the Church corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts. Meeting will continue for two days or longer. Business meeting at 9 o'clock. Public Exercises commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on THURSDAY.

ANNIVERSARY ADDRESSES.

Among the speakers to address the Bible Union during its meetings on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, are

Rev. SAMUEL SAXER, D.D., Williamsburg, N. Y.
Rev. D. R. CAMPBELL, LL. D., President of Georgetown College.
Rev. PERRY DAVIS, Providence.
Rev. GEORGE W. EATON, D.D., Theological Instructor in Madison University.
Rev. ISAAC ERRETT, Warren, Ohio.
Rev. J. S. HILL, Albany.
Rev. W. G. HOWARD, D.D., Rochester.
Rev. N. V. HULL, Alfred, N. Y.
Rev. T. GRACCHUS JONES, Norfolk, Va.
Rev. A. MACLAY, D.D., New-York.
Rev. W. K. PENDLETON, Professor in Bethany College.
Rev. C. P. SHELDON, Hamilton.
Rev. G. H. TROTTMAN, Hertford, N. C.

NINETEENTH WARD NOBLY REDEEMED—HERRICK & CO. routed by the indignant Democracy of the Ward, and the following ticket elected by a large majority: NINETEENTH WARD. *City*—J. L. Brown, John Eagan, Dennis McCarthy, William McManus, William Clear. *County*—John E. Cunningham, Dennis Brady, Owen J. Kelly, John Falvey, John Dargen. *Judiciary*—Thomas Pearson, Michael Fulvar, Jeremiah Twomey. *Senatorial*—James Gallagher, B. McCabe, John Quinn, Daniel Gallagher, John Callahan. *Assembly*—Thomas J. Hagan, Francis Rupert, Charles Murray, George F. C. Dohrmann, William McIntyre. *Charter*—James Sexton, James Haley, James McGeeney, James Crowley, Daniel Sullivan, Daniel McCarthy, Thomas Crummens, John Garvey, Thomas Cahill, Timothy Connolly, James McNespie, Bernard McGowan, Terence Fasley, John McCoy, Richard Flynn.

MURRAY HILL, FOURTH-AVENUE AND ITS VICINITY.—PROPERTY HOLDERS TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE—a meeting will be held at the room of the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, in the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., in reference to the removal of the engines from 32d-st. and 4th-av. The Harlem Railroad Company are about to make strong efforts to set aside the ordinance which has been passed for its removal to 42d-st. Therefore it is necessary for those interested to be up and doing, or the inhabitants of 4th-av. and vicinity must continue to suffer an intolerable nuisance.

THE ANNUAL MEETING—Of the stockholders of the BROOKLYN COLLEGIATE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, will be held at the Institute, in Livingston-st., between Court and Boerum sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, the 9th of October, at 7½ o'clock. The annual report will be submitted, and an election held for six trustees, to fill the vacancies occasioned by those whose terms of service will then expire. A full attendance is particularly requested. By order of JOSIAH O. LOW, Secretary.

BEAUTIFUL AND INSTRUCTIVE PICTORIAL BIBLICAL LECTURES.—Rev. T. BANVARD will deliver two lectures on the Lands of the Bible, in the Seventh-st. Presbyterian Church, corner Forsyth-st., Rev. Joseph Sanderson's, on the evenings of WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3 and 10, commencing at 7½ o'clock. These lectures will be illustrated by a series of large and beautiful paintings of Oriental scenes executed for this special purpose. Admission 12½ cents; children half price.

A CARD.—The annual meeting of the members of the NORTHWESTERN DISPENSARY will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, at 7½ o'clock, at the Dispensary, No. 511 8th-av., two doors above 37th-st. The annual reports of the Board of Managers and Treasurer will be presented, and Managers elected for the ensuing year. By order of the Board. CHAS. H. RUSHER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at the corner of 18th-st. and 8th-av. on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, at 7½ P. M., at which time and place all Republicans of the Ward are invited to attend and join the Association.

GEORGE A. BLAKELY,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Ward Committee.
WM. B. RHOADES,

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.—All persons who are opposed to the manner of the distribution of the badges by the Board of Fire Commissioners, are requested to meet at Firemen's Hall, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 6½ o'clock.

A MEETING OF THE MANAGERS OF THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION will be held at the Hospital, No. 83 Madison-av., on SATURDAY, Oct. 6, at 12 o'clock. S. M. WEBSTER, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BOON CHILDREN—The greatest wonders of the age, will appear THIS and EVERY EVENING, (Friday excepted,) and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at the National Musical Union Concerts, at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway. Also Miss C. HIFFERT, THERESA CARDO, L. A. SEDGWICK, W. B. HARRISON, the only English Improvisatore, and a host of talent. Admission 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

NOTICE.—By special request, the National Musical Union will give their first concert in Brooklyn on FRIDAY EVENING next.

ACADEMY HALL—No. 663 BROADWAY—Now open every afternoon at 3, and evening at 7½ o'clock, with the magnificent Dramatic Diorama of the BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL, in connection with the popular and well known vocalists, the ALLEGHANIANS. Admission 25 cents; children 12½ cents. Schools from the different schools will be admitted to the afternoon exhibitions for 10 cents each. Teachers and superintendents free.

THE BOON CHILDREN—In their wonderful Shakesperian Scenes are still enjoying the applause of hundreds that nightly visit them at the National Musical Union Concerts, No. 663 Broadway.

GREAT SUCCESS.—BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, Second Grand Concert of Signor VIETTI, the great Contralto. Admission 50 cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 472 BROADWAY.—Open every Evening during the week. Tickets 25 cents. All business transacted by HENRY WOOD.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING SUCH AS

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WHISKERS OR MUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 186 Broadway; SPALDING, No. 8 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 31 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. [illegible] South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.—The neatest and most fashionable styles of cards, seals, envelopes, engraved and printed. Orders received by mail for cards and every variety of engraving and printing. Specimens sent by mail. WM. N. DUNNELL, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner Dey-st.

REPORTING.—HAYES, HINCKS, CAREY & CO., Short-hand Writers, and Legal and General Reporters. Business performed with accuracy and dispatch. Offices Nos. 16 and 17 Franklin Buildings, No. 186 Broadway, New-York.

[illegible] Begs leave to announce that she will give her [illegible] LAST GRAND CONCERT, in BROOKLYN, between the 1st and 20th of October, under the direction of MAURICE STRAKOSCH. For particulars see future advertisements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN BENEFIT OF THE SUFFERERS BY YELLOW FEVER IN NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH, On SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 6, 1855.

On which occasion the following gentlemen have consented to serve as THE COMMITTEE: Fernando Wood, Esq., Mayor, Capt. Perry, W. H. Wells, Esq., Wm. H. Mahony, Esq., Robert Grade, Esq., [illegible], Henry Ludlam, Esq., Fred'k V. Rushton, Esq., Richard A. Tucker, Esq., Robert Slow, Esq., P. S. Walker, Esq., Capt. Vincent, Col. F. H. Hart, [illegible], Col. G. H. Stebbins, George W. McLean, Esq., James Suisson, [illegible], C. A. Stetson, [illegible], The H. F. Brinkerhoff, Esq. WM. NIBLO, ESQ. has placed his magnificent establishment at the disposal of the Committee free of all charge. MISS LOUISA PYNE AND MR. HARRISON have volunteered their valuable aid gratuitously. Miss PYNE, Mr. STRETTON and Mr. HORNCASTLE also give their voluntary assistance, and the whole OPERATIC COMPANY, ORCHESTRA, CHORUS, CORPS DE BALLET, MACHINISTS, ARTISTS, and other employees engaged in the establishment have, one and all, unsolicited, proffered their services in the good cause.

It now only remains for the public to cooperate with the Committee, the Management, and the Artists, to ensure the realization of A LARGE ADDITION TO THE FUND, so much needed, not only for the present moment, but to provide for those survivors left destitute by the terrible visitation which has swept away their parents, friends and employers.

The entertainments provided will be of THE MOST ATTRACTIVE CHARACTER, of which full particulars will be duly announced, and in order to enable all classes to aid in this Benefit, the price of tickets has been placed at FIFTY CENTS.

Tickets are for sale at all the principal Hotels, at every Music store, and the principal Druggists; also at Rushton's Drug stores, and the office of Niblo's Garden.

Tickets may also be obtained of the members of the Committee, who earnestly entreat the cooperation and support of the public. THE COMMITTEE. Are requested to meet at the Astor House on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, at 3 o'clock precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, and every evening during the week. TRIUMPH OF NATIONAL TALENT. The new and original American Opera composed by G. F. Bristow, entitled RIP VAN WINKLE. Founded on Washington Irving's celebrated Legend, and produced by the PYNE AND HARRISON TROUPE.

Music by.............GEORGE BRISTOW.
Libretto by.............J. H. WAINWRIGHT.

Produced with New Scenery from original drawings from Nature, taken in the Catskill Mountains, and Vicinity, by Mr. HILLYARD.

ALICE.............Miss Louisa Pyne.
EDWARD GARDENIER, enrolled in the Continental Army.............Mr. W. Harrison.
RIP VAN WINKLE.............Mr. Stretton.
(late of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, Drury Lane, and the Philharmonic Concerts, London; his third appearance in America.)
DAME VAN WINKLE.............Miss Pyne.
EDWARD VEDDER.............Mr. Horncastle.

Full cast and particulars in daily bills. Books of the opera for sale at the Garden. Doors open at 6½. Commence at 7½. TICKETS to all parts of the house, FIFTY CENTS. Orchestra Seats, $1. Private Boxes, $5. No Free List except the Press.

RACHEL TICKETS—CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—M. RAPHAEL FELIX begs leave to caution the public against speculators who sell tickets to Mlle. RACHEL'S performances at a premium. The only offices authorized by him are at the Metropolitan Theatre Box Office; at JOLLIE'S Music Store, No. 300 Broadway, and at the General Office, No. 49 Wall-st., Room No. 1. The Management disclaims all connection with any other ticket sellers, all tickets being sold at the above Offices, at the following tariff of prices: Orchestra and Balcony, $3; Parquet, Dress Circle and First Circle, $2. Upper Circle [illegible]. The secured seats are without extra charge.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—SECOND NIGHT—ITALIAN OPERA. Donizetti's favorite Opera, LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX, Will be presented on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, 1855. Madame ANNA DE LA GRANGE, Signorina MARTINI D'ORMY, Signori BRIGNOLI, MORELLI, ROVERE and GASPARONI in the principal roles. Musical Director and Conductor.............MAX MARETZEK. Doors open at 7¼; Opera commences at 8 P. M. For the accommodation of the Public, a principal office for the sale of Secured Seats will be opened daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., at CRUMBIE'S, corner Broadway and 13th-st.; also at HALL & SON'S Piano-Forte and Music Store, No. 239 Broadway; and DANSKIN'S Agency, JOLLIE'S Music Store, No. 300 Broadway. No tickets will be sold at the Academy except on the evenings of the performance. Opera Glasses and Libretos inside the Academy.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, 1855, will be presented Corneille's Tragedy, in five acts, of POLYEUCTE. (First time in America.) Pauline.............Mlle. Rachel. To conclude with Mme. Girardin's Comedy, LE CHAPEAU D'UN HORLOGER. Doors open at 7 o'clock—to commence at 8 precisely. Regular days of performance—MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

BURTON'S, CHAMBERS-ST.—WEDNESDAY—The popular Comedy of STILL WATERS RUN DEEP, nightly attracting crowded and fashionable houses. Mr. Burton as John Mildmay, Mr. G. Jordan as Captain Hawksley. Mrs. Hughes and Miss Raymond in favorite characters. Next night here of Mrs. G. [illegible] will appear as Linda in the Musical Farce of THE SENTINEL. Mr. Bradley, Mr. Marchant, Mr. Leffingwell, &c. In preparation: THURSDAY—STILL WATERS RUN DEEP. FRIDAY—THE TOODLES and the [illegible] FAMILY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Prices of Admission: [illegible] Doors open at 7; performance to begin at 7½ o'clock. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, 1855, will be presented a new five act Comedy, called THE GAME OF LOVE. Paul Weldon.............Mr. Lester. Alice Bloomer.............Mrs. Hoey. Ted Murphy, Mr. Brougham. Phoebe Tangle, Mrs. Vernon. To conclude with a new Farce entitled HOW STOUT YOU'RE GETTING.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—A CARD.—MR. E. L. DAVENPORT respectfully announces his BENEFIT for FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, on which occasion will be presented THE LADY OF LYONS. Claude Melnotte.............Mr. E. L. Davenport. Pauline Deschappelles (on this occasion) Mrs. Denny. Madame Deschappelles.............Mrs. W. A. Blake. (Her first appearance this season.) To conclude with the nautical drama of BLACK EYED SUSAN. William.............Mr. E. L. Davenport. (With the popular nautical song of "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," and "A Yankee Ship and a Yankee Crew," and a sailor's hornpipe.) Box book now open.

BROADWAY THEATRE, E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—THIS EVENING, Oct. 3, will be acted the Tragedy of FRANCESCA DA RIMINI. Lanciotto.............Mr. E. L. Davenport. Francesca da Rimini.............Mme. Ponisi. To conclude with TO PARIS AND BACK FOR FIVE POUNDS. Snozzle, Mr. W. A. Chapman | Markham.............Mr. Evelyn. Spriggins.............Mr. Henry | Fanny.............Mrs. Stagle.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—MORE triumphs! more success! The great moral comedy, first produced here in America, still demanded by the excited people. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, EVENING 7½ o'clock, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP, after which, HOW STOUT YOU'RE GETTING. AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, the Drama of THERESA and HOW STOUT YOU'RE GETTING. All the curiosities as usual. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cents.

HURRY, LADIES!—BARNUM'S GALLERY OF BEAUTY is still open for the reception of the daguerreotypes and photographs of all the beautiful women of America and the Canadas. TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS expended in premiums and in painting the portraits of THE HANDSOMEST WOMEN OF THE CONTINENT. For circulars, with full particulars, apply at Barnum's Museum.

DON'T BE FRIGHTENED—SORCERY—MAGIQUES—Mr. MALONE RAYMOND, lecturer, humorist, dramatic manager, author of "Adventures in Ireland and other Lands," &c., has the pleasure to announce that he has engaged the valuable services of the far famed magician MACALLISTER for a short season in this City, his first appearance here these 3 years. This unequalled Professor will give a brilliant series of his astonishing feats at No. 472 Broadway, late Christy and Wood's, commencing WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, following nightly, aided by Madame MACALLISTER as the wizard's page. The beautiful cabinet and necromantic wonders of the great magician will be nightly displayed, including the mystic cards, Spanish harlequin, infernal tea-pot, magical hat, wonderful clock, inspired bells, [illegible] tower of time, mystic portfolio, great shawl feat, magic cookery, aerial suspension by Madame Macallister, &c., &c. The Magic Temple opens at 7. The Wizard appears at 8. Admission 25 cents. J. W. WESTON, Secretary to the Great Magician.

THE HIBERNIA, AT THE APOLLO ROOMS—No. 410 Broadway.—Mrs. ALEXANDER GIBBS' Vocal and Instrumental Irish Entertainment—"The Emerald Isle and the Lakes of Killarney," with songs, legends, anecdotes, and pictorial views of "Ould Ireland," is now open EVERY EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, (except Saturday;) SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3. Tickets to all parts of the rooms, 25 cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—No. 539 Broadway.—Great success of the new Burlesque on the DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT, which will be repeated every evening until further notice. Preceding the Opera NEGRO MINSTRELSY. The celebrated G. SWAINE BUCKLEY in his new "Broadway Song." Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR—EXHIBITORS who have applied for space will please forward their goods at once to the Crystal Palace, 40th-st. entrance, in order that they may be arranged in the positions assigned, before the opening of the Fair on WEDNESDAY next. By order of the Managers. ELWIN SMITH, Chairman. JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

TH. DUMAS.—Teacher and Director of the Children's Ballet which has caused such high commendation at Niblo's, Burton's and Bowery Theatres, begs leave to announce that his course of instructions in salon and fancy dances will commence on the 1st of October next. Apply at No. 25 Rivington-st., from 7 to 9 o'clock.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 497 Broadway.—This beautiful collection of Paintings will be open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. It contains 300 of the finest works of art ever put upon exhibition. [illegible] Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

E [illegible] SONG AND POETRY—Which never was written, never before conceived, and never before thought of, sung by Mr. W. B. HARRISON, at the National Musical Union Concerts, No. 663 Broadway. Go early to secure a good seat. Tickets 25 cents.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—No. 11 Vesey-st., [illegible]

BOARDING.—Rooms [illegible]

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman [illegible]

ROOMS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A gentleman [illegible]

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Can be had at Mrs. [illegible]

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—First-class boarding [illegible]

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A new house, and fully [illegible]

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms [illegible]

BOARDING IN CATHARINE-STREET.—Gentlemen [illegible]

BOARDING.—Single rooms, or a floor of [illegible]

BOARD WANTED.—By a young gentleman and [illegible]

HOLDERDEGE'S HOTEL.—No. 720 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., [illegible]

TO FARMERS.—BOARD WANTED.—Within fifty miles of New-York, for a young man subject to cough, [illegible]

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, or two or three gentlemen, to board in a private family, [illegible]

$100 OR $200 WANTED.—By a lady, for which a country or board at a reduced price will be given. References given. Home located in the upper part of the City. ADDRESS BOARD, Herald office, stating where an interview can be had.

NO. 48 RUTGERS-STREET.—Connecting rooms [illegible]

A SECOND-FLOOR AND BEDROOM.—In the third [illegible]

PARTIAL BOARD.—Two gentlemen can be accommodated [illegible]

ROOMS.—A single gentleman may obtain very desirable [illegible]

NO. 36 SOUTH-STREET.—A parlor and bedroom [illegible]

NO. 3 LEADY-PLACE, BLEECKER-STREET.—One door west of Broadway. Rooms to rent to gentlemen [illegible]

NO. 42 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET, CORNER SIXTH-AVENUE.—Pleasant rooms for families [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PAPER-BOX FACTORY FOR SALE.—An old [illegible]

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—The beautifully located [illegible]

THE GOOD-WILL AND FIXTURES OF A LACE [illegible]

A RARE CHANCE.—SILVERSMITHS' ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE on very favorable terms; the entire stock of dealer's patterns and fixtures, together with the business of nothing. Inquire of S. E. STANWOOD, No. [illegible] Fourth Market-st., Boston.

TWO PHYSICIANS.—A furnished office to let or for sale, pleasantly located in the respectable part of the City; [illegible] Inquire of Dr. HORSELL, No. 2 [illegible]-st.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!—The subscriber is selling off a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, at to [illegible]

TOM'S GOLD LEVER WATCHES, 4 holes jewelled [illegible]

BEAUTIFUL ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES [illegible]

SILVER ENGLISH LEVERS, full jewelled [illegible]

GOLD ENAMELED HUNTING WATCHES [illegible]

GOLD ENGRAVED LEVERS, for Ladies, [illegible]

FINE GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, for Ladies [illegible]

FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full [illegible]

SILVER LEVER WATCHES [illegible]

RICH WATCHES, which will go and [illegible] A key to [illegible]

HAL. JULIUS JUNGHENEN' WATCHES [illegible]

H. L. COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and [illegible] $100 to $[illegible]

GENTLEMEN'S SECOND and QUARTER-SECOND WATCHES, for timing horses [illegible]

SILVER AND GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS [illegible]

LADIES' WATCHES, which run either days with [illegible]

RICH ELGIN WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen [illegible]

SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS [illegible]

GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS [illegible]

SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS [illegible]

SILVER DETACHED LEVERS [illegible]

GENTLEMEN'S HUNTING WATCHES [illegible]

ENAMELED GOLD and SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, made by M. V. Tobias, and other celebrated [illegible]

VERY FINE DUPLEX WATCHES, made by T. P. Cooper [illegible]

Watches Cleaned and repaired in the best manner, at [illegible] from the usual prices. All Watches warranted [illegible] GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer, [illegible] Wall-st., second floor [illegible]

A RARE THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST AMAZING PERFORMANCE HEARD OF! BAKING [illegible] AND THE WHOLE COOKING FAMILY MADE AND FINISHED WITHOUT A DROP OF AIR-TIGHT, AND SMOOTH ENOUGH TO [illegible] ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY.—Our Machine [illegible]

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

EXAMINATION OF THE TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE [illegible]

MISS BROWN [illegible]

FRENCH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL [illegible]

PROFESSOR PHILIP REMY [illegible]

MR. JULIUS REYT [illegible]

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 82 BROADWAY, CORNER 18TH-ST. G. O. ARTHON.

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 8 [illegible]

MRS. J. T. SIMPSON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES [illegible]

MISS HALLAWS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES [illegible] THURSDAY [illegible]

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two-story house, [illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A new dwelling house in West 34th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., south side, 20 feet wide [illegible]

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three brown stone fronts [illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A valuable fruit and stock farm, in Dutchess County, about two miles from Dover Depot, containing 100 acres of good land, with 2,000 apple, 600 pear, 600 peach, and other choice fruit trees, and watching choice and strawberry. There is a genteel and recent house and other buildings, and a fine orchard of first fruit, by which it is now used. Location healthy, and scenery delightful. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 8 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—One of those beautiful new style brown stone houses on the north side of 30th-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs.; the entire top floor has been kept and used for a single family in the best manner, with all the improvements, etc. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises. Also, a handsome small house No. 120 East 35th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A large homestead property in Hyde-st., [illegible] and [illegible] Price $7,500. Also, in Williamsburg, a five-story house, well-built, with the latest improvements, just finished; or exchanged for City property. A large portion of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to S. PARKHURST, No. 22 Market-st., from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—In Morton-st., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn, five minutes walk from the ferry. Lot 20x100; house three stories, wrought with gas, &c. Situation unsurpassed. Price $4,000. Only a small amount of cash required. Address, Box 3,000, Post Office, New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two of the elegant 4-story fronting on Stuyvesant-square, built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements and first class finish. Apply at No. 190 10th-st., or on the premises. A person with the keys will be present from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The first-class four-story brown stone house, known as No. 162 West 22d-st., with all the modern improvements, built entirely by days work; terms to suit the purchaser; possession given immediately. Apply to D. SMITH, built or, No. 156 on the same block.

TIMBER LAND AND SAW-MILLS FOR SALE.—A valuable Lumbering Establishment for sale, situated in Steuben County, New-York; near the Hornellsville and Erie Railroad, and having the advantage of the Albany, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo and other markets. The property consists of one thousand acres adjacent part of it well timbered with pine and oak. There is a Steam Saw Mill, nearly new, and in excellent order, now in operation; the capacity of the Mill is capable of cutting from twenty to thirty thousand feet of lumber in twenty-four hours, and is considered one of the best of its kind ever built. Also, a small Water Mill, with good power. Both Mills are under one roof. One hundred and eighty acres of the land are under improvement, and the soil of all is of excellent quality. There are on the premises good dwelling-houses, barns and a store, which is in a good stand for business. There is now on hand at the Mills 600,000 feet of pine lumber, which, together with the other personal property, consisting of Teams, Wagons, Tools, Hay, Grain, &c., is worth $8,000. Price of the whole is $32,000. A portion can remain on payment of one, two, or three years, giving the purchaser the rents, and profits of the timber. The above is believed to be a rare opportunity for a profitable investment, and it is offered at so low a price for the purpose of effecting a speedy sale, as the owners, who reside at the East, are unable to devote the time necessary to the management of the business. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 8 Metropolitan Bank Building.

DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE.—1 in 16th-st.; 1 in 18th-st.; 1 in 20th-st.; 1 in 22d-st.; 4 in 24th-st.; 4 in 25th-st.; 1 in 26th-st.; 2 in 27th-st.; 1 in 30th-st.; 1 in 32d-st.; 1 in 33d-st.; 2 in 35th-st.; 4 in 36th-st.; 9 in 38th-st.; 1 in 39th-st.; 1 in 40th-st.; 1 in 42d-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place upon which he now resides, situated in the Township of Hempstead, Queens County, N. Y., four miles from the New-York and Erie Railroad Depot, containing 100 acres of good land, with 2,000 apple, 600 pear, 600 peach, and other choice fruit trees, and watching choice and strawberry. There is a genteel and recent house and other buildings, and a fine orchard of first fruit, by which it is now used. Location healthy, and scenery delightful. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 8 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—One of those beautiful new style brown stone houses on the north side of 30th-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs.; the entire top floor has been kept and used for a single family in the best manner, with all the improvements, etc. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises. Also, a handsome small house No. 120 East 35th-st.

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HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—Between 4th and 9th ave. and between Bond and 20th-st. Rent about $1,200 per annum. Also wanted, a handsomely furnished house, between 4th and 8th ave. for a family; house $700 per month will be paid. Apply to C. E. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 126 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A family, consisting of three grown persons, desire to rent a furnished house, having all the modern conveniences, in a good location, until the 1st of May, or for a longer period. Address or call at No. 162 Water-st., near Maiden-lane.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE.—Either in Bleecker, Amity or Fourth-st., between 4th-av and Wooster-st. Address CASH, Union-square Post-Office. Real Estate brokers need not answer.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—By a family of three persons. The lower part of a small Brownstone, or rooms over a store, in the vicinity of Atlantic and Clinton-sts. Apply at No. 187 Atlantic-st.

PATENT CALORIC FURNACES.—An entirely [illegible]

PLOT OF GROUND AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON.—A plot of ground at Irvington, near Tarrytown, beautifully situated, commanding views both up and down the river for a long distance. The plot contains about 40 acres, and will be sold as an entirety or in five to ten acre parcels. Water in full quantity is near at hand for supplying, by hydraulic ram, each lot. This property is admirable for a gentleman who desires a country residence or for division for villa sites. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 8 Pine-st.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ASTORIA, L. I.—Three-quarters of an hour's sail from Peck-slip, N. Y., and 40 minutes' walk from steamboat landing. A house that cost $8,000, and suitable outbuildings, with forty-four city lots, beautifully located on high ground, crowned with choice fruit trees, furniture, horses, cows and carriage—all for sale, or would exchange for City property. Possession given immediately. Address BAKER, at this office.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—300 acres of timber land in Oswego County, suitable for five farms, for a good house and lot in New-York or Brooklyn. For particulars inquire of the Secretary of the M. & M. Union, No. 305 Broadway, Room No. 4.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE IN BROOKLYN.—Thirty acres of good land, 30 miles from the City, on the New-Haven Railroad. Apply to L. E. SAYRE, No. 167 Atlantic-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—A new dwelling house, [illegible]

HOUSE TO LET.—The story and basement house, No. [illegible] Wall and Fulton-sts. The lower floor is in fine order, and will be let with or without the furniture. Possession given May 1, or earlier if desired. For further particulars, apply on the premises, or to H. DOUGHERTY, No. 98 Water-st., N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—In Fifth-st., near Broadway, three houses, [illegible]

HOUSE TO LET.—A very large desirable country seat at Port Morris, Westchester County—rent, $[illegible] per year. Possession given on or before Nov. 1. Apply to C. E. MILLER & CO., No. 126 Broadway, New-York.

NEW ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE.—No. 36 New-Bowery—Twenty-seven rooms, gas, bath, &c., to let; is being improved and painted throughout. Also, stables, No. 21 West Twenty second-st., near 5th-av. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.—Several desirably located first class houses well furnished throughout. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & Co., No. 7 Broad-st.

FLOORS TO LET.—To small respectable American family. Floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, water, &c., in the new houses in West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Rent $[illegible] per month. Apply on the premises, No. 146 West 18th-st., from 3 to 5 P. M.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—In East 34th-st., consisting of three rooms. Will be let low, to a small family. Possession given 1st of November. Apply, early in the morning, or after 3 o'clock P. M., at 372 2d-av.

EATING SALOON TO LET.—A good opportunity [illegible]

WORKSHOPS TO LET OR LEASE.—Two large workshops and one four-story brick dwelling, with three lots of ground, corner of Lexington-av. and 52d-st. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

SHOP TO LET.—The large brick building, 1[illegible] Sixth-st., on the northwest corner of 11th-av. and 22d-st., formerly occupied by H. B. DUNHAM & Co., suitable for any business requiring rooms. For particulars, inquire of WM. BROWNING, No. 261 West 16th-st.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The premises Nos. 1 and 3 North-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 97 Water-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the Second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every business, or to be divided to suit the tenant. Also, to let, Nos. 1 and 3 Leonard-st., near Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

LOFTS TO LET.—One or the whole of four lofts, No. [illegible] Pine-st., 25 by 100 feet, well lighted, in good condition, and will be let low. Apply to E. F. ARKHURST, No. 22 Market-st., from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M., or 5 to 7 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building, in Chiff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 102 Chiff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—Issued by J. S. GORDON, Notary Public, No. 14 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND. Army and Navy officers, soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790, can obtain their Land Warrants of J. S. G.

LAND WARRANTS.—Bought and sold on reasonable terms; and claims for bounty land collected by GEO. WOODMAN, No. 49 William-st.

LAND WARRANTS.—Bought and sold on the most favorable terms by KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED by TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 78 Wall-st., New-York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE.—A. W. LADD & CO.'S PIANO TRIUMPHANT AT THE GREAT PARIS EXHIBITION over more than Three Hundred Competitors.—The following note has been received from the correspondent of the Boston Chronicle: "The Jury was composed of seven of the most eminent Professors of Music in Europe, and when the Pianos was tried before that talented Jury, it was pronounced the best Piano-forte in the Grand Exhibition. The Jury have awarded to Mr. Ladd the first prize medal. This Piano is from the manufactory of Messrs. A. W. LADD & Co., of Boston. The above facts are accurate by the letter, having received my information from the President of the Jury." The above celebrated instruments, with the largest and best assortment of Pianos in this City, are for sale, at low prices, at the Great St. Nicholas Piano-forte Warerooms, No. 319 Broadway.

ELY & MUNGER, Sole Agents.

REMOVAL.—BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal-st., removed their Piano Forte Warerooms to No. 128 Grand-st., one door east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public at their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These pianos received the first premium in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—MESSRS. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—G. & H. BARMORE, No. 135 Bleecker-st., having been extensively [illegible]

HALLETON BROS. PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 420 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES.—(New and second-hand) for sale and for Hire at WALKER'S warerooms, No. 8 Grand-st. Also, several fine second Pianos, by the best New-York and Boston makers exceedingly for sale.

GREAT BARGAIN.—Elegant 7 octave rosewood piano-forte, with metallic frame, and warranted by best maker, cost $[illegible], will be sold for $[illegible]. Owner leaves for Europe. Can be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock, at No. 4 College-place. Best used about three months.

TWO SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES.—Of sweetness and in perfect order, will be sold extremely low for cash by ALBERT WEBER, at No. 103 West Broadway. Any one wishing a good second-hand piano should not fail to call.

PIANO-FORTES.—At very low prices, for cash, warranted; new and second hand pianos as low as $140, $165, $180. Inquire at No. 48 Spring-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S.—Grand and square Pianos, in every variety of style, for cash or at wholesale and retail by S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

LAUKOTA & MARSCHALL—MANUFACTURERS OF SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES—No. 5 Mercer-st., near Canal.

LOST AND FOUND.

$1,500 REWARD.—Stolen on Sunday night, or early on Monday morning, from the store No. 161 Broadway, a large quantity of black and fancy Silks, Embroideries, Gloves, &c., all new goods. The above reward will be given for the recovery of the whole, or in portion for a part thereof, and positively no questions will be asked. A. JAKOBI & CO., No. 161 Broadway.

OILS AND PAINTS.

OILS, WARRANTED PURE.—For machinery and burning. COBURN'S EXTRA OIL has been in use many years, and has given perfect satisfaction for machinery. It is durable and will turn easily in all kinds of lamps, and is sold by our lamp-dealers, factors, railroads, &c. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. Warranted uniformly good, or you do not pay. Agent for sponge of (Coburn's only agent.) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 38 William-st.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article; and can be sold without violating any patent, quantity on hand; kept ready in oil and dry powder, of the subscriber, No. 139 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, by the [illegible]. WILLIAM BLAKE.

FURNITURE.

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find it large assortment in all colors, at the manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 66 and 68 Wooster-st.

SHOW CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHERS, show case manufacturers, and gold-leaf gilders, No. 5 North-William-st., near Pearl-st., N. Y., and 77 West-Sd-st., Cincinnati, O.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE, at factory prices. WARNER WARD, No. 104 Grand-st.

CHARLES STARR, JR., & CO.—No. 112 Fulton-st., [illegible]

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, [illegible] D. R. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Oct. 1, 1855.—Notice is hereby given to all the stockholders of the following Banking Associations, that the annual reports of the condition of said Associations, required by the laws of the State of New-York, to be made to the Superintendent of the Bank Department of the State of New-York, for the year ending when their business was closed next before the first day of July last, have been received and are now on file in his office, and that the annual meeting of the stockholders of said Associations will be held at the place of business of said Associations respectively, on the first Tuesday of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where the Trustees of said Associations will present the reports of their respective Associations for the year ending as aforesaid, and the stockholders will then and there elect Trustees for the ensuing year. [illegible] D. R. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

ROSE-HILL SAVINGS BANK.—[illegible] P. M. and Tuesday [illegible] Interest at 6 per cent. on sums of $[illegible] and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over. Deposits made on or before [illegible] will draw interest from Oct. 1. WM. H. PLATT, President. JAMES S. KEELER, Vice President. H. LOUTHBOROW, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 34-st., Montgomery 5th-st., for the benefit of all classes of persons. Open DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 12 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest at 5 per cent. on sums of $[illegible] and under, and on sums over $[illegible] at 5 per cent. ISAAC S. SMITH, Secretary. *** Deposits made on or before the 10th inst. will be allowed interest from Oct. 1.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, No. 51 Chambers-st.

NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that dividends will be made on or before Saturday, Oct. 6, will bear interest from Oct. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 6 to 7 P. M. JOSEPH STUART, President. JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, $200,000. Office, No. 62 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. HUGH LAING, President. JAS. B. AIKEN, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 5 WALL-ST. CASH CAPITAL, $150,000, WITH LARGE SURPLUS. TRUSTEES. [illegible] The Trustees of the Company have this day declared a scrip dividend of FOUR AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on their Capital Stock, payable in Scrip to the Stockholders of Record, Oct. 1, 1855. And also, a further dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. payable in Scrip to the earned, on policies issued by the Company, which have terminated within the last year, ending the December last. The charter of the Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, the remaining profits are to be equally divided between the Policy-holders, in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits, together with the Capital Stock, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS. This Company establishes no agencies, but insures against fire all over the United States, through responsible houses in this city. ROBERT K. HOWE, President. DUNCAN F. CAMPBELL, Secretary. New-York, March 1, 1855. NEW-YORK, March 1, 1855. The Scrip, as per above notice, is now ready. Parties entitled to the same will please call for it at the office of the Company.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 68 Wall-st. This Company, with a cash capital of $200,000, are now prepared to take risks on Merchandise generally, on Dwellings and other buildings, and on their household furniture, buildings, stores in part and their contents, on favorable terms. DIRECTORS. Wm. Pitt Palmer, John Bogardus, Moses Taylor, Saml. D. Ward, Jas. Collins, Lyman Dwight, Wm. F. Mott, Geo. W. Funnell, Edwin D. Morgan, Jeriah L. Lock, Richard Sigler, Henry Hunter, Wm. W. Fox, Peter Cooper, John Caswell, Thos. Barron, Henry Ellsworth, Geo. Thomas, Aug. H. Ward, Robt. B. Minturn, Jos. Thorne. WM. PITT PALMER, President. ASHBEL J. SMITH, Secretary.

THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY having its cash capital all paid in, will commence taking Marine Risks, MONDAY, October 1, at their Office, Great Western Buildings, No. 48 Pine-st. The Company returns to its customers seventy-five per cent of the net profits earned by their premiums. Copies of the Prospectus and Charter can be had by application at the Secretary's Desk. DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES. New-York, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st. Brooklyn, No. 127 Montague-place, near Court-st. MR. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing that the New-York Academy will commence for the season at the New-York Academy on SATURDAY, Oct. 6; at the Brooklyn Academy on MONDAY, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock for Gentlemen and on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 9, for Ladies and Children. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained at either of the academies. Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his friends that agreeable to their repeated solicitations he has established a dancing academy in Brooklyn, on the plan so successful in New-York, he has erected a spacious building, combining every convenience that could be required in such a place, and, in every way adapted to the healthful exercise to which it will be devoted. The location is one of the most accessible in Brooklyn. The Court-st., Fulton and Myrtle-av. Railroads meeting at the head of Montague-place, but a few steps from the Academy. Soirees exclusively for pupils and parents.

W. WHALE AND DAUGHTER'S PRIVATE DANCING CLASSES.—Will commence at METROPOLITAN ACADEMY, No. 10 and 12 6th-av., Thursday, Oct. 5th; at Gothic Hall, No. 143 and 145 Adams-st., Brooklyn, Monday, Oct. 8; at Union Hall, corner of Court and Schodt-sts., Wednesday, Oct. 10. For particulars, see circulars to be had as above, or at No. 66 6th-av. Schools and Private classes attended to. N. B. There are no bars open on the days or evenings of classes or soirees.

MRS. A. LANNAY WILL REOPEN HER DANCING SCHOOL, at Montague Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn, on SATURDAY, Oct. 6. Lessons on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 3 o'clock. Mrs. LANNAY will be assisted by her daughter. Monthly Matinée Dancing will be given. Circulars can be obtained on application to Mrs. L., at No. 6 Willoughby-st., between Lawrence and Bridge-sts., Brooklyn.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ROOFING SLATE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!—WHY NOT USE IT?—IT IS CHEAPER, HANDSOMER, MORE DURABLE, MORE FIRE-PROOF THAN METAL and can be as readily painted and laid on. THE BANGOR SLATE COMPANY, of Castleton, Vermont, INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, &c. the public generally, to their GREEN AND PURPLE ROOFING SLATE, which, being cleaned by the sun's rays, is restored to DURABILITY OF COLOR, IS FULLY EQUAL TO THE WHITE. It can also be transported cheaply to any of the STATES, CANADA, OR THE WEST INDIES. The Company, while calling the attention of the public to the article produced by them, would remark of SLATE FOR ROOFING PURPOSES in general, that the champagne wire which it is produced and laid on, the great protection against fire and the heat of the Summer, with the fact that it never requires painting—leaving a life-time wonderful roofing—these it claims to be ALL GREAT WESTERN MATERIAL. They therefore invite all Committees for the erection of public, institutional, and private buildings, and all remote in town or country, to investigate the subject. They refer to the following experienced editors for information as to the quality of the article manufactured by them, viz.: JOHN BROOKS, No. 48 Washington-st., New-York. EDWARD CROMMELIN, No. 62 Washington-st., New-York. F. S. T. DUGAN, No. 48 Broadway, New-York. THOMAS LEWIS, No. 3 Rose-st., New-York. Communications addressed to I. W. KIMBALL, Castleton, Vt., or to C. FURMAN, Jr., at the depot of the Company, No. 102 Maiden lane-st., New-York, will meet prompt attention.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Zinc, of Messrs. [illegible] manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to furnish and contract for the supply of the same, in any quantity, on the terms of the trade, to the evident superiority of the article, in comparison with the best of French manufacture, which, in connection with the low price at which it is now offered, will, we trust, secure a ready sale for the same. Persons using lead, should test the merits of this Paint, which will be found to be equal to any of the best white lead, and which, in addition, possesses the great advantage of being perfectly healthy, and not liable to change from the action of sulphureted hydrogen. Prices and Circulars may be had of the undersigned. FAHNESTOCK, LEWIS & CO., No. 38 Wall-st.

THOMAS SCOTT, Jr., [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY [illegible]

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., No. 60 Wall-st. [illegible]

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY RAILROAD COMPANY [illegible]

KIMBAL & PALMER, [illegible]

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, [illegible] Erie Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Scrip for Directors will be held at the office of the Company, in Jersey City, on TUESDAY, the 16th October, 1855. The Polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board of Directors. BENJAMIN NARRY, Secretary.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The stockholders of the Staten Island Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors will be held at the office of the Company, in Stapleton, on TUESDAY, the 16th October, 1855. The Polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board of Directors. JOSEPH H. CRUGER, Secretary.

MANHATTAN GAS-LIGHT CO., Oct. 1, 1855. [illegible]

NOTICE.—An installment of one per cent on the capital stock of this Company is required to be paid on or before the 15th day of October, 1855, at the office of the Company, No. 42 6th-st., on the 15th of Oct., from 10 to 2 o'clock. The Books will be closed from this date to the 20th inst. By order of the Board. S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 9th of October, next, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Directors. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Asst.

BANKING AGENCY OF JOHN S. MORGAN, No. 52 Wall-st., corner of Nassau-st., New-York. Drafts made upon London, Liverpool, Paris, Havre, Bordeaux, Lyons, or Genoa; Letters of Credit issued, payable at any place in Europe. Business paper discounted.

$2,500 OR $2,000 AND $1,000.—To loan on bond and mortgage in the City of New-York or Brooklyn. EDWARD A. FRASER, No. 128 Pearl-st.

TOWER MINING COMPANY.—The notice of this Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock M., when and where the Trustees will present a report of the affairs of the Company. GEO. M. BOWEN, Secretary.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Stock and business paper of these companies: T. B. P. GROMELLIN, 18 Wall-st., cellar of Walker Bros., 5-0.

L. N. HOYT, Office, No. 1 Exchange-place, Stocks bought and sold strictly on commission.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., No. 2 Wall-st., New-York, Sept. 15, 1855. DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four (4) per cent on the capital stock of the Company has been declared, and will be payable on and after the 15th October, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company, in this city, on and after the 15th October. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th October. By order of the Board of Directors. E. B. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, New-York, Sept. 3, 1855. DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of 4½ per cent, out of the profits of the past six months, payable on and after the 1st day of October. By order of the Board. E. HOWLAND, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., New-York, Sept. 15, 1855. COUPONS FALLING DUE.—On the 1st of October next, at the Commercial Bank of the City of New-York, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation, at the office of the Company, No. 60 Wall-st. J. P. PERKINS, Treasurer.

BANK OF LEXINGTON, New-York, Sept. 18, 1855. DIVIDEND.—The Trustees have this day declared a dividend of four per cent, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of October next. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 1st day of October until the day of payment. W. A. HAYES, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—WATERTOWN AND BROOME RAILROAD.—[illegible] declared payable July 20th last, the same can be had on or after the 1st day of October next, at the office of the Company, in Watertown, N. Y., or at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, when and where the Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th of July last. By order of the Board. SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—No. 10 Broadway, New-York, Sept. 15, 1855. DIVID

AUCTION SALES.

A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BUILDING LOTS AT WEST FLUSHING.

BARKER & DUNCOMB.

WILL SELL on TUESDAY, October 9, 1855, at 12 o'clock, on the grounds, a large number of Lots and Plots in the VILLAGE OF WEST FLUSHING. [illegible]

For maps, free tickets, and other information, apply to the Agents, BARKER & DUNCOMB, [illegible]

JAMES BELL, No. 268 6th-st., New-York; FRANCIS WEEKS, No. 2 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; E. C. PERRY, cor. 6th-av. and 8th-st., Eastern District; MORROW & ALLEN, South Street, near the ferry.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, 4th, and FRIDAY, Oct. 5th, at 10½ o'clock each day at the auction room, No. 19 Nassau-st.

SUPERB SALE OF FANCY GOODS.—Opening sale of the season, the first importation of Parisbronzes, the manufacture of the Parisian Artistic Bronze Company [illegible] ... This is the first great sale in this country from this celebrated company.

By C. D. Pendelfield's first opening sale of the season at the same time and place, of real Carrara statuary, Agate, Bardiglio, Yellow of Siena, Etruscan, Medici, Roman and Sala vases from 4 to 6 feet high, Bohemian ware, china, [illegible]

MARBLE STATUARY.—Group of Fidelity, the original by Pompeii; the Shepherdess, by Delandre, the Venus by Bienaimé, superb statuary of Washington, Franklin and Jefferson, [illegible] ... Canova, Venus, &c.; these are about five feet high.

Also, an assortment of carved brackets.

Also, a large invoice of real sterling silver tea sets, [illegible]

Persons sending out of the City can have their goods carefully packed for shipment at a reasonable charge by Mr. Pendelfield.

W. S. MELLER, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLER.—GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—TO-MORROW, Oct. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence of a family breaking up housekeeping, No. 23 Beach-st., opposite St. John's-park. [illegible] ... A cash deposit will be required from all purchasers. Catalogues issued one day previous to sale; can be obtained at the store of Mr. West, No. 129 Maiden-lane, or at our salesrooms, No. 113 Nassau-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A CABINET MAKER.—F. COLTON will sell TO-MORROW, Thursday, October 4, at the auction rooms, No. 30 Beekman-st., on the second floor, the entire stock of a large manufacturer and dealer, and will comprise every article of finished and unfinished work, including rosewood and mahogany; and sold by virtue of a mortgage to close the concern. [illegible] ... Dealers and all others in want of good furniture are invited to the sale, as all the goods will be closed out peremptorily by virtue of a mortgage.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 11 o'clock precisely, at No. 73 9th-av., 4th door from 14th st. Purchasers will find it to their interest to attend this sale, as the assortment, being the entire furniture of the house, [illegible] ... Catalogues at house. No postponement.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

THIS MORNING—At 10½ o'clock, at No. 144 West 18th-st., the entire household articles of a family leaving the city, without reserve, [illegible] ... A deposit required and bills paid same day by 4 o'clock. Also house to let; possession given immediately.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—EXTENSIVE SALE.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 4, at 10 o'clock, at No. 120 Pearl-st., 500 packages and lots, comprising the entire stock of a hardware house closing up their business, [illegible] ... Also, 60 packages Sheffield, German and American hardware and cutlery, &c., new goods. N. B.—Sale will be peremptory, and at 60 days' credit.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—At their salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton, THIS DAY, Wednesday, Oct. 3, at 10½ o'clock, catalogue of new and second hand furniture, silver plated ware, cigars, decorated china vases, gilt band china tea sets, ten fine gold watches, ten cases clocks, mattresses, paillasses, &c., &c. Every facility offered to merchants for packing and shipping. For particulars, see Herald.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, at 12 o'clock, at their store No. 19 Nassau-st., elegant papier maché goods, recently exhibited at the Crystal Palace, from the celebrated makers, Jennens & Bettridge of Birmingham, consisting of arm chairs, tables, screens, tea caddies, papetries, writing desks, inkstands, jewel cases, card plates, folios and other goods, richly decorated, all of which will be sold without reserve, by order of the consignee.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY—Oct. 4, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 104 Livingston, near Bond-st., Brooklyn, a small quantity of household furniture in good order.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHICAGO.—THREE THOUSAND LOTS FOR SALE IN ELSTON AND SHEFFIELD'S ADDITIONS TO CHICAGO.—On the 16th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, the undersigned will offer for sale at auction,

SEVENTEEN HUNDRED LOTS IN ELSTON ADDITION,

comprising many very desirable Water Lots on the North branch. Also,

THIRTEEN HUNDRED LOTS IN SHEFFIELD'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO,

including many fine large Water Lots, situated on and West of the North Branch of the Chicago river, and affording the most favorable opportunity, at prices within the reach of all, for purchasing lots, either for residence, or for business or manufacturing purposes. This property is known as a part of the property belonging to the

CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,

and will be sold on the ground.

TERMS.—One-fifth cash, balance in four annual payments, with six per cent. interest annually.

W. B. OGDEN, } Trustees
M. D. OGDEN, } Chicago Land
D. ELSTON, } Company.

Information may be had of CHARLES BUTLER, or S. H. FLEETWOOD, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, or O. D. ASHLEY, No. 41 State-st., Boston.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16, 1855.

AUCTION SALE.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF LOTS AT WAKEFIELD, adjoining Olinville, on the Harlem Railroad, near the Williams Bridge Depot, on MONDAY, Oct. 8, 1855, at 12 o'clock, on the premises. This property consists of about 80 Village Lots, fronting on streets and avenues, properly drained and graded, by Industrial Home Association No. 2; this property affords to the workingmen and men of leisure a delightful country residence within 40 minutes' ride of the City Hall. [illegible] ... Should the weather prove unfavorable the sale will take place the first fair day. By order of the Association.

J. F. WELLS, Chairman Executive Committee.

CINCINNATI.—NEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible]

POSITIVE SALE OF THE DOMAIN OF THE NORTH AMERICAN PHALANX.—WEDNESDAY, [illegible]

$200,000 CASH WILL BE ADVANCED— [illegible] ... Nassau-st., from 11 to 4 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THURSDAY, Oct. 4.—ELEGANT FURNITURE.—At 10½ o'clock, at No. 24 Gramercy-park, south side, the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe, all made by Pottier, Rochefort & Mecks, [illegible] ... and a large assortment of valuable furniture not enumerated.

FRANKLIN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Ten gold lever watches and silver plated ware THIS DAY, at No. 79 Nassau st., at 1 o'clock.—By mortgagee's order we shall sell the above, [illegible] ... FRANKLIN & NICHOLS, Commission Merchants and Auctioneers.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, Oct. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 Wall st. Importers' sale of the balance of a stock of fine old wines, L. D. brandies, &c. Club House gin, Scotch and Irish whiskies, Jamaica and St. Croix rum, in cases and demijohns.

MEDICAL.

WHY FEMALES SUFFER IN HEALTH.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION,

BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU,

Professor of Diseases of Women.

One Hundredth Edition (500,000) 18mo., pp. 250

A standard work of established reputation, found classed in the catalogues of the great Trade Sales of New-York, Philadelphia, and other cities, and sold by the principal booksellers in the United States.

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering, as well as the unpleasantness of making known to, or making inquiry of, a physician in respect to the numberless ailments to which she is subject. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from *prolapsus uteri*, (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus*, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration, and relief.

Much distress of mind, as well as thousands pecuniarily, might be saved to every husband, if the simplest laws appertaining to the marriage state were better understood. That they are not better understood is traceable to that natural and almost commendable sensitiveness that will rather suffer than consult or converse with even a medical man in respect to complaints peculiar to the female only.

In a copy of "*The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion,*" every female has a physician that knows and describes her every symptom, feeling and ailment, and which she can consult at all times without violence to her sensitiveness.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir:* My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. [illegible] ... children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; Sherman & Co., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey st.; Dewitt & Davenport, Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishing office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; Joseph Tucker, Mobile; also T. B. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1 a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post paid, to Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

CAUTION CONTEMPTIBLE IMPOSITION.—Spurious editions, with nearly similar titles, are attempted to be palmed off. See that Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is on title page.

TRIESEMAR.—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. [illegible] ... Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—No. 500 Houston-st., second door west of Broadway, New-York.—E. C. JOHNSON, Physician and Surgeon, would inform his old patrons and the public that he is reestablished at this office, [illegible] ... Office open all of the day and evening.

R. R. R.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF— [illegible] ... RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st., UP STAIRS, New-York.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND AND other unrivaled remedies, [illegible]

CAMPHORATED TRANSPARENT STRENGTHENING PLASTER, SPREAD ON CANTON FLANNEL. [illegible]

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE, [illegible]

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its virtue, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken. [illegible]

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 132 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & CO., No. 104 William-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRALL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 51 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. [illegible] ... We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch* and *New-Brunswick Times.*

IMPORTANT MEDICAL NOTICE.—The subscriber, who is about retiring from active practice, has prepared in printed form his valuable prescriptions, recipes, &c., adapted to private diseases, with all necessary advice, by which every person can cure himself immediately on discovery, [illegible] ... Price $1 each, and sent, enclosed in a letter, as directed. Address Dr. DEVERE, Box No. 2,620, Post-Office, formerly a surgeon in the Paris Hospitals.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON confines his practice to one class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. [illegible] ... W. WATSON, M. D. Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 11 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. [illegible] ... Office open from 8 A. M. to 9½ P. M.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, [illegible] ... Call and get the Monitor of Health.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. [illegible] ... Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 9 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT.—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. [illegible] ... Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

FOR WORMS.—Few medicines are so calculated to clear the system of worms and the mucus in which they are engendered, simultaneously promoting the general health, as Dr. PERRY'S VERMIFUGE OR "DEAD SHOT." For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

GEORGE F. SCHAFFER, DENTIST.—No. 22 Hudson-st., near Broome, established 1841. Great reduction in prices, [illegible]

SCALES AND SAFES.

RAILROAD TRACK SCALES.

THE VERGENNES SCALE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Vergennes, Vt., desire in this way to call the attention of the public to the fact that they will exhibit at the Fair of the American Institute this season (at the Crystal Palace,) one of their Mammoth Railroad Track Scales (Sampson's Patent) the length of which is one hundred and nineteen (119) feet; and though it has a capacity of 180 tons, it will also weigh a single pound with equally unvarying accuracy. [illegible] ... SPRAGUE, Secretary of the Company, at Vergennes, Vt., or to D. S. GROSBY, No. 1 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.

An experience of nearly thirty years has enabled the manufacturers to bring these scales to the height of perfection as regards strength, durability and accuracy. [illegible] ... FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

SCALES AND SAFES—From the Celebrated ROCHESTER MANUFACTORY. [illegible] ... DURKEE, HOUGH & CO., Nos. 12 Whitehall and 1 Stone-st., near Bowling-green, New-York City.

IRON, HARDWARE, &C.

HERRING'S SAFE—AGAIN THE CHAMPION.—This safe has been awarded a silver medal at the State Fair just closed at Harrisburg, for the best fireproof Safes. [illegible] ... Can be purchased only at the old stand, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 (Green Block) Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

THE PEEKSKILL PORTABLE HEATER.—Manufactured at the Peekskill Stove Works, [illegible] ... STEPHEN BROWN, No. 236 Water-st., New-York.

IRON AND STEEL STORE.—No. [illegible] [illegible]

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. [illegible] ... JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

CUT NAILS.—A full assortment of [illegible]

O. AMES & SONS' SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

GAS FIXTURES.—STEPHEN PHILBIN, No. [illegible] [illegible]

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, [illegible] ... VIA SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO or OSWEGO, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York. [illegible]

ABERTS' LAKE SHORE RAILROAD, [illegible] CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—Connecting with [illegible] ... the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, [illegible]

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855— [illegible] ... ALSO FROM CLEVELAND. [illegible] ... E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent. Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, May 8, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, by NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. [illegible] ... Newport passengers and baggage carried free of charge between cars and steamer.

Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport, and baggage checked through.

Trains run on Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, also, as follows:

Hartford for Providence, at 7 A. M., arriving at 10:30 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford, at 4 P. M., arriving at 7:30 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford, at 7:30 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury, at 10:10 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.

For local trains and other connections, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive at and leave from same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of roads forming connections mentioned above.

I. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, COLUMBUS, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, TERRE HAUTE, VINCENNES, EVANSVILLE, FORT WAYNE, &c., via CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.

THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) [illegible]

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND: [illegible] ... This route is much shorter and quicker than any other. [illegible]

WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't L. M. & C. & X. R. R.
E. S. FLINT, Sup't C. C. & C. R. R.
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Buffalo.

Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. [illegible]

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., (from foot Chambers-st.) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations.

Night Express, at 5:30 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

On Sunday, one Express Train at 5:30 P. M. [illegible]

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Arrangements for the STATE FAIR of the New-York State Agricultural Society, to be held at Elmira, Oct. 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1855. During the week commencing Oct. 1, trains will leave the pier foot of Duane-st., at the following hours:

Dunkirk and Buffalo Express, at 6.30 A. M.

Mail, at 8.15 A. M.

Night Express, at 5.30 P. M.

[illegible] ... D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st., daily, for Albany and Troy—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1855, the trains will run as follows: [illegible] ... M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 1, 1855. [illegible] ... JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, [illegible]

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City— [illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, will leave New-York for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, from Pier No. 4, North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. [illegible] ... SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah, $25; [illegible] ... The FLORIDA, M. S. WOODHULL, Commander, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 6.

TO SOUTHERN TRAVELERS.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. [illegible], will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, for Richmond, touching at Old Point Comfort. [illegible] ... LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW ORLEANS.—The U. S. M. Steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, [illegible] ... LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., No. 31 Broadway.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, No. 710 Broadway, New-York. [illegible] ... N. B.—Chills and Fever cured by one single bath. [illegible]

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST; PACIFIC, Capt. NYE; ARCTIC, Capt. [illegible] [illegible]

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

[illegible]

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

[illegible]

CANADA, [illegible] leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Aug. 29.
ARABIA, [illegible] leaves New-York ... Wednesday, Sept. 12.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves New-York ... Wednesday, Sept. 19.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Oct. 3.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Oct. 17.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves New-York ... Wednesday, Oct. 24.
ASIA, [illegible] ... Wednesday, Nov. 7.

[illegible] ... E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamship of this line from New-York until further notice.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new,	*Emerald Isle*, new,	*Edward Stanley*,
Albion, new,	*Cambria*, new,	*Shamrock*, new,
Dreier, new,	*Dreadnought*, new,	*Queen of Clippers*, new,
Northampton, new,	*Constellation*, new,	*City of Brooklyn*, n.
Wm. Tapscott,	*Benjamin Adams*,	[illegible]
Arctic,	*Antarctic*,	*Racehound*,
Progress,	*Andrew Foster*	*Charles Buck*,
St. Louis,	*Galena*,	*Forest King*,
Chimborazo,	*Philanthropist*,	*Richard Morse*,
Robena,	*Houghton*,	*Glance*,
Kossuth,	*Continent*,	*Centurion*,
Hobias,	*Consul*,	*Constellation*,
Compromise,	*New-Hampshire*,	*E. Z.*,
Underwriter,	*West Point*,	*Adriatic*,
A. Z.,	*Racer*.	

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new,	*Southampton*,	*Northumberland*,
Ocean Queen,	*Hendrick Hudson*,	*Palestine*, new,
Devonshire,	*Margaret Evans*,	*American Eagle*.

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.

TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to
WM. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States steamer UNION, E. ADAMS Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on Saturday, Oct. 20th, at 12 o'clock, from pier, No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin ... $130 | Second Cabin ... $75

Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

No freight taken after Thursday, Oct. 18.

For freight or passage apply to

M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway.

The *Arago* will succeed the *Union* and sail Nov. 17.

FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, F. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Oct. 6, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37 North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

From New-York to Southampton or Bremen:

In First Cabin, Main Saloon ... $130
In First Cabin, Lower Saloon ... 110
In Second Cabin ... 60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer.

Specie delivered in Havre or London.

All Letters must pass through the Post-Office.

For freight or passage, apply to

C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail Nov. 3.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, *via* NICARAGUA—Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—Through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route, avoiding the deadly Panama fever, and two miles of dangerous boating in Panama Bay. [illegible] ... apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. [illegible]

N. B.—Commencing on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, the days of leaving New-York will be changed to the 5th and 20th of each month.

FOUR HOURS FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN BY PANAMA RAILROAD—TWENTY-FIVE LBS. BAGGAGE FREE—THROUGH FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD—The United States Mail Steamship Company intend to dispatch for Aspinwall, on FRIDAY, October 5, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well known and favorite steamship GEORGE LAW, Captain A. G. GRAY. [illegible] ... apply to J. W. RAYMOND, at the only Office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren, New-York.

CALIFORNIA TICKET FOR SALE—Below the regular price. A first-class Through Ticket per steamship *Star of the West*. Choice of berth. Apply at No. 46 Cedar-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY—LONG BRANCH, AND OCEAN PORT.—The new steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER will run from foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES OCEAN PORT.
Tuesday, Oct. 2 ... 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 2 ... 12 M.
Wednesday, Oct. 3 ... 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 3 ... 1 P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 4 ... 9½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 4 ... 2 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 5 ... 10½ A. M.	Friday, Oct. 5 ... 3 P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 6 ... 3 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 8 ... 7 A. M.

Stages for Squam Village, Red Bank, and other parts of the country.

5 O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st. every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with stages from Kingston, Catskill and Hudson, and Hudson and Boston Railroad; and Chatham Four Corners, Edwards, (connecting with stages for Lebanon Springs,) West Stockbridge, Lee, Pittsfield, North and South Adams, and all the Western parts of Massachusetts. The first train leaves Hudson at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

HAVILAND, CLARK & CO.
L. E. MELLEN & CO.

1855—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—Landing (each way) at Nyack, Grassy Point, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie. Meals served on board. The favorite steamer ARMENIA, Capt. N. B. COCHRAN, will, on TUESDAY, May 1, commence her regular trips to Albany, leaving New-York from foot of Chambers-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M.

N. B.—A baggage master will accompany the steamer each way, to check baggage free. For particulars inquire at the New-York and Erie Railroad Office, Chambers-st. wharf.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—FOR GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—On and after WEDNESDAY, the 19th of September, the favorite steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York, from Catharine Market-slip, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 A. M., landing at Northport, Port Jefferson, and Orient Point. [illegible] ... Returning will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 7 A. M. [illegible]

E. T. DUDLEY, Agent, No. 263 South-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received from responsible contractors, until October 1, for the grading, bridging, superstructure, track laying and equipment, together or separately, of a railroad in the vicinity of this city, about fifteen miles in length. [illegible] ... OLIVER H. LEE, Civil Engineer.

New-York, Sept. 8, 1855.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS HALE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of C. J. [illegible], No. 37 Fulton-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of October next.—Dated April 19, 1855.

MOSES L. HALE,
JONAH L. HALE, } Executors.
JOSHUA HALE,

ap23-lawGmW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of BODMAN DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM [illegible], late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, [illegible] ... Executors, at the office of P. CASSIDY, Nos. 160 and 162 [illegible] ... 8th day of April next.—Dated Oct. [illegible]

PHILIP [illegible], } Executors.
PATRICK CASSIDY,

oct-lawGmW*

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said City, relative to the ACQUIRING OF LANDS FOR A NEW RESERVOIR, in the said City, between Fifth and Seventh avenues, [illegible] ... to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

FIRST.—That we, the said Commissioners, have completed our estimate and appraisal [illegible]

SECOND.—That we, the said Commissioners, have deposited a true copy of transcript of such Estimate and Appraisal and Report, in the Clerk's Office of the City of New-York, for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

THIRD.—That any person or persons whose rights may be affected thereby, and who shall object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within ten days after the first publication of this notice, state his, her or their objections in writing, to us, the said Commissioners, at our office, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York.

FOURTH.—That our said Report, or, in case the same, or any part thereof, be objected to, and shall appear to us to require correction, our said Report as so corrected will be presented to the Supreme Court, at a General Term thereof, to be held in the First Judicial District, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the first Monday of November next, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, and a motion will then and there be made for the confirmation thereof.

EDWARD C. WEST, }
ABRAHAM TURNURE, } Commissioners.
DANIEL DODGE, }

New-York, Aug. 23, 1855.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—THEODOSIUS O. FOWLER, individually and as executor, and AMELIA FOWLER, MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, [illegible] ... —Dated New-York, 1855.

ALEX'R HAMILTON, Jr., Plaintiffs' Attorney,
s6-law6wW* No. 61 Wall-st. Chancery court.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG and JOHN S. TYLER against FOWLER M. RAY, CHARLES ELY, WILLIAM JUDSON and CHARLES GOODYEAR.—Summons for relief (Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, CHARLES GOODYEAR: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 23, 1855. BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was duly filed as aforesaid, on the 4th day of September, 1855.—Dated Sept. 4, 1855. BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

s5-law6wW

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG and JOHN S. TYLER against WILLIAM JUDSON, JOHN GERAGHT and CHARLES GOODYEAR.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, CHARLES GOODYEAR: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, at No. 111 Broadway, in said City within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 23, 1855. BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was duly filed as aforesaid on the 4th day of September, 1855.—Dated Sept. 4, 1855. BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

s5-law6wW

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—TIMOTHY S. SPERRY against CURTIS L. NORTH.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 229 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest from the 5th day of January, 1855, besides the costs of this action, and 75 cents costs of protest.—Dated Sept. 18, 1855.

PIKE & GALPIN,
s19-law6wW* Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 229 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN H. BISHOP, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of residence, corner of North 7th and 8th sts., in the city of Brooklyn, Eastern District, on or before the 7th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 29, 1855.

s6-law6mW* FRANCIS STEINMANN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN HAGGERTY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the store of Thomas Mulligan, No. 18 Atlantic-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated May 9, 1855.

PATRICK BRADLEY, } Administrators.
WILLIAM BRADLEY,

my20-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID H. ARNOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN T. TUTTLE, No. 216 East Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 24, 1855.

JOHN T. TUTTLE, Administrator.
MARY JANE ARNOTT, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN LARAGUE, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 250 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 12, 1855.

jy11-law6mW* MARIA BROOKS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY ALLEN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his office, No. 157 Greenwich-st., third floor, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 27, 1855. FREDERICK V. ALLEN, Administrator.

au29-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ABRAM BAILEY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, corner of Park and Classon avs., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated March 28, 1855.

ANTHONY L. CARMAN, Administrator.

ap4-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FERNANDO W. COOK, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, Nassau Bank Building, corner Nassau and Beekman-sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated April 17, 1855. THEO. J. FONDA, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS V. S. KANE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at office of B. C. EMBREE, No. 8 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 23, 1855.

jy25-law6mW* SALLY L. KANE, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA McCULLUM, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible]-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 12, 1855.

je13-law6mW* JOSEPH B. MORTON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HEANY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 98 Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 27, 1855.

mh28-law6mW* [illegible], Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID HART, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JOHN L. RIKER, Esq., No. [illegible] Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 5, 1855. ALFRED TOBIAS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD PERRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of W. K. THORN, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. [illegible], 1855. JOHN McLAREN, Administrator, with will annexed.

a13-law6mW*

New-York Daily Times.

MEXICO.

Fall of [illegible]—French [illegible]—Alvarez [illegible] for the Capital.

By the arrival of *Orizaba* at New-Orleans we have details of Mexican news to the 22d ult.

One item of news by this arrival is important, if the continual revolutions and changes taking place in the administration of Mexican affairs can be so considered. On the 12th ult. General Carrera resigned the Presidency in view, *El Siglo* says, of the difficulties encountered in his Administration. He afterwards published an address to his fellow-citizens, setting forth his reasons for the course he had taken. The General Government was then left without a head, and the command of the district of Mexico devolved upon Gen. Diaz de la Vega, who selected a Cabinet of seven individuals. The object of this junta of the [illegible] draw up a paper declaring that, although in favor of the plan of Ayutla, they had supported the Administration of Carrera as a matter of expediency, and that they should obey whoever might be legitimately placed in authority.

Hostilities have broken out between Haro y Tamariz and Garza. The former is in no favor in the capital.

Yucatan, Campeche, and other places are reported to have declared for the revolution.

Lagarde's brigade, about 1,800 strong, has been compelled to surrender at discretion to the new national troops.

[illegible]'s brigade is near León, some say with the view of opposing Comonfort, others with that of joining Doblado; and others reported that he had offered to join Gen. Vega.

Gen. Blanco, Santa Ana's late Minister of War, having been given guarantees by Gen. Doblado, had retired to his hacienda; but this is protested against, and *La Revolucion* says that Blanco is one of those over whom the sword of justice hangs at the instance of the nation.

Gen. Vidaurri has published a new liberal tariff.

Gen. Llave has issued a decree for the reorganization of the army in Vera Cruz, reducing its expenses and the proportion of officers. Over 800 National Guards have been enrolled and addressed by Gen. Llave, who continues making reforms, filling offices, &c.

Gen. Vidaurri has addressed Gen. Comonfort, telling him, in allusion to the plan of San Luis, that he would not treat on the subject of the formation of the new Government with any chiefs but those who had contributed to the overthrow of Santa Ana.

Gen. Juan José de la Garza having granted an armistice to Haro y Tamariz, Gen. Traconis expresses his regret to Gen. Vidaurri lest it be a means of enabling Haro to increase his forces.

The *Restaurador de la Libertad* of Monterey publishes a semi-official article respecting the views of the Vidaurri party. The widest liberty and the sovereignty of the people may be said to be the aim of the [illegible].

Don José Lopez de Santa Ana, son of the ex-President, has been apprehended, and is denounced in the severest terms for Neronic cruelties.

Alvarez, at the head of his army, was on the march to the capital. He was expected to arrive in a short time, and from the posture of affairs, there was little doubt he would immediately become the supreme head of the Government. Comonfort was also on his way to the capital.

A son of Gen. Santa Ana had been arrested, but what disposition would be made of him, the papers do not state.

The Pseudo "History, Philosophy, Uses and Results of Medicated Inhalation" Unmasked.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In my letter of yesterday I referred to the disreputable and despicable source from which this slanderous attack upon Inhalation came, and to the fact that its redoubtable author copied my list of authorities from the *Specialist*, of Sept. 1, took three weeks to procure and make extracts from them, and then unblushingly paraded them before the public, as a proof of his acquaintance with the subject. Any schoolboy in the land might have accomplished this feat equally well, and not having any selfish or dishonorable purpose to subserve, he would not have perverted and misquoted the text. But of this more hereafter.

I now come to the inquiry, who wrote these letters, falsely put forth over the signature of a quack, whose vulgar style is clearly seen in his "Almanac" and in his "Six Lectures," which, for unscrupulous mendacity, can only be rivaled by the fictions of Munchausen? I saw at a glance that the pretended writer had nothing to do with them beyond adding his name, and the considerate paragraph immediately preceding it, by which he strives to inveigle invalids to his office, by the assurance that it will "give him pleasure to cure them!"

The last sentence of each article is all that is genuine. I speak with a two-fold confidence on this point, for I was forewarned, as the following notes will show, of what was "being got up" for my especial benefit. Here is the first one received:

THURSDAY, July 19, 1855.

Dr. R. Hunter: Are you acquainted with the work of Alfred Beaumont Maddock of London? I find in it all the pith, sometimes the words, of your celebrated letters on that subject, (I mean Inhalation,) and I will soon give, pro bono publico, some extracts from this work with comments on your plagiarism.

(No signature.)

The spite and falsehood manifested in this note only made me smile, and my mirth was somewhat increased on receiving, two days afterwards, the following letter in the same handwriting, and on paper of the same color, ruling and stamp. I mention these otherwise unimportant matters to show the unmistakable identity of the authorship of the two notes. *Number two* lays bare the plot.

SATURDAY, July 21, 1855.

Dr. Hunter: Will you allow a patient and a friend to address you? The intelligence may not be worth much, but it is given with the kindest motive. You know me well, and I would give my name, but were the subject named my informant might get into trouble and accuse me of a breach of good faith.

Yesterday I saw a person who is attached to the office of the Fitches; he tells me they have sent to Europe and have obtained all the works on Inhalation, and that they have offered a Dr. Barber, an English physician, and a highly literary man, to commence a series of letters over his own signature, and proceed regularly with them, showing the origin of the system in Humphrey Davy's experiments, and all that has been written on the subject, with a view to depriving you of any merit in the treatment, as to its discovery, and showing, also, that the treatment fails in most cases. He says that they have been for some months obtaining all the testimony on the latter head that could be obtained from many of your patients on and within a few days, particularly from a Mr. King, who has written several violent letters against you and your system. I understand Dr. Barber as yet declines entering on the business, although a good offer has been made to him. It would be well for you to see him, or get some one to do so. He is not very fond of the Fitches, and I think might leave them. I understand that Dr. Barber attends all their surgical cases, and has a supervision of all letters received and written in the establishment.

FROM A FRIEND.

The writer claims to be "a patient" and "a friend" who has been "informed" of the scheming going on, and consents to be guilty of a "breach of good faith," providing it is kept a secret. He is intimately acquainted with the internal affairs of this centre of slander and conspiracy, for he tells us "they have sent to Europe and obtained all the works on Inhalation." These they have offered to "an English Physician and highly literary man," that he might commence a series of letters "*over his own signature*." Doubtless this "physician and highly literary man" had a spark of self-respect remaining, for it appears that up to that time (July 21) he had "declined to enter upon the business," or to appear in the public prints, as a traducer of Inhalation, and it is probable that he finally consented to compromise the matter by writing them on condition that the unprincipled pretender for whom he prostituted his medical knowledge, and from whom he received his hire, should assume the authorship.

He tells us, however, that "they" had been obtaining all the information they could from my patients. No artifice, it seems, was too mean and contemptible for them to resort to. It appears, too, that "the physician" was fully aware of the character of his employers, for notwithstanding the "*good offer*," he was "*not very fond*" of them.

Another fact comes out in this letter from "*a friend*," viz.: that all the letters received and written in that establishment were the production of this "highly literary man." Thus it is that the public are imposed upon, and the hideousness and deformity of empiricism rendered externally respectable, while all is rotten and loathsome beneath. Here then, until proved otherwise, must I fix the authorship of the two letters which have recently appeared on the "History, Philosophy, Uses and Results of Medicated Inhalation."

No one would regret more sincerely than myself to wrongfully wound the feelings of any man, and I deem it but justice to say, that in proving, by the anonymous notes now published, that the articles on Inhalation were not written by the person over whose signature they appeared, it would grieve me to find that I have unjustly associated them to the anonymous writer—whom I need scarcely add I regard as Dr. Barber himself, or some friend who has a peculiar and very deep interest in his affairs—should this prove the case, no right thinking people it cannot but be a [illegible] to discover that an intelligent member of an honorable profession has prostituted alike his energy and his talents at the shrine of "filthy lucre." To-morrow I shall expose the fallacy of his arguments and the rottenness of his motives. Your obedient servant,

R. HUNTER, M. D.,

Physician for Diseases of the Lungs.

Oct. 2, 1855. No. 828 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Asthma.—Every person suffering with this disease should read the able article in the *Specialist*, for September. Published by Sheeman & Co., Astor House, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

History of Inhalation and its adaptation to the treatment of diseases of the Lungs.—A lucid exposition of this subject is commenced in Hunter's *Medical Specialist*, beginning with the September number. All who are in any manner interested in this most important matter, will find the columns of the *Specialist* of the deepest interest. $1 per year. 10 cents for a single number. Published by Sheeman & Co., Astor House, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Diseases of the Lungs.—Hunter's *Medical Specialist and Journal of Diseases of the Lungs*. A family Medical newspaper, devoted to Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Published on the 1st of every month, at $1 per year. Single copies, 10 cents. On receiving three postage stamps, a specimen number will be sent to any address by the publishers.

Sheeman & Co., Astor House, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Shawls! Shawls! Shawls!—The largest stock in New-York. Comprising all the latest styles brought to this market. Long and square broche shawls, long and square wool shawls, printed cashmere shawls, stella shawls, &c., &c., at G. M. Bodine's, No. 223 Grand-street, corner of Orchard.

Silks direct from auction, consisting of very heavy plaid and striped silks, plain silks, brocade silks and moire antiques, selling very cheap at G. M. Bodine's, No. 223 Grand-street, corner of Orchard.

Ladies' dress goods—100 cases new Fall and Winter dress goods, just opened, consisting of delaines, French merinoes, cashmeres, paramattas, alpacas, bombasines, wool plaids, &c., comprising all the newest and best designs, colorings and fabrics, and will be sold at very low prices at G. M. Bodine's, No. 223 Grand street, corner Orchard.

Just received from auction, fifty pieces silk velvets, for cloaks and talmas, selling at great bargains; ladies will do well to give us a call before making their purchases, as we have a very large stock of rich and fashionable goods, which we will sell at less prices than any other house in this City. G. M. Bodine, No. 223 Grand-street, corner Orchard.

[Advertisement.]

Ambrotype Patent.—This is to certify that we have sold the exclusive right for taking Ambrotypes in the City of New-York and Long Island to Mr. Wm. A. Tomlinson, No. 373 Broadway. Caution—The term Ambrotype was originated as a *trade mark* to designate our patent pictures, which are hermetically sealed by fir balsam, or its equivalent cement, between two glasses or other plates. Any application of this term to pictures upon a single glass plate is therefore an infringement of our rights, (injures our business,) and involves the user in liability for damages.

Cutting & Bowdoin,
Proprietors of Ambrotype Patent.

Boston, Sept., 1855.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,

at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS
and
FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one.

Matthew Vanderhoof,
No. 20 Frankfort-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Durno's invaluable Catarrh Snuff is now for sale in New-York City, by Hegeman, Clark & Co., No. 165 Broadway; Jo. J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; C. Adamson, No. 608 Broadway; L. Leroy, No. 771 Broadway; H. Trimmer, No. 20 Whitehall-street; Delluc & Co., No. 635 Broadway; John Meakim, No. 697 Broadway; C. J. Cook, No. 41 Canal-street; S. R. Smith, No. 42 Greenwich-street; T. H. Wagstaff, No. 266 Greenwich-street; C. Smith, No. 377 Greenwich-street. Boxes, with name and trade mark in full on each. Price 25 cents. At wholesale by Stephen Paul & Co., No. 149 Chambers-street.

[Advertisement.]

Diseases of the Eye and Ear.—Dr. Francis Salter, Oculist and Aurist, begs to state, in reply to numerous inquiries, that he will take pleasure in forwarding to those who may feel interested in the above subject, a copy of the journals containing his letters upon "Deafness," "Nervous Deafness," "Discharges from the Ear," "Enlarged Tonsils," "Diseases of the Eye," "Amaurosis," &c. No. 27 Bond-street, New-York. Office hours, 11 to 4 o'clock, daily.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Richardson & Boynton's Warming and Ventilating Warehouse, No. 374 Broadway. The special attention of the trade and others is invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most improved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of Boynton's Self-Cleaning Furnaces, an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills—Surpass all other remedies for the cure of bad legs, old sores, and eruptions of the skin. They act in unison on the absorbent system, eradicate all poisonous matter from the body, their effect in many cases appearing like a charm. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ An advertisement for the million informs them that Ray has opened his Fall and Winter stock of merino, woolen and electrical silk undergarments and hosiery, comprising his well known styles of superior fabrics for ladies', gentlemen's and children's wear. The assortment is unusually large and select, and remarkably cheap. Jas. E. Ray's family undergarment and hosiery store, No. 106 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

Knapp's Indian Strengthening Plasters.—These Plasters, handsomely spread on soft skin with a machine, are an invaluable remedy for lame or weak backs, pain or weakness in the side, chest, stomach or loins, good for rheumatism, dyspepsia, asthma, consumption, liver and kidney complaints. General Depôt, No. 362 Hudson-street. Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Five Dollar Coal.—The undersigned, in consequence of a favorable purchase, is enabled to offer for a few days, the best quality Range and Stove Schuylkill Coal at $5 per ton, delivered. Weight in all cases warranted, or forfeit coal. Orders by post will receive immediate attention. James W. Wiltsie.

Yard foot of Fourth-street, East River.

[Advertisement.]

The New Patent Pencil Case (Lound's Patent,) lately issued by Wilmarth, No. 44 Maiden Lane, is fast superseding the use of all others. Its beauty and durability, as well as its convenience and simplicity, will commend it to the trade, while the mechanical ingenuity displayed in its invention is well worthy an examination.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—The two great pieces again to-night—"The Magic Pills" and "The Child of the Battle-Field." This is the place for amusement. Novelty in variety and talent in combination appears the order of the day with the manager, Mr. Purdy.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar is inhaled and applied. It is not taken. Cures diseases of the throat, lungs, nerves, muscles, joints, and skin. Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway, and at the Company's Depôt, Nos. 22 and 24 [illegible]-street.

[Advertisement.]

Chandeliers.—The attention of buyers is solicited to our stock of Gas Fixtures, at the Warerooms Nos. 95 and 97 John-st. Our designs are entirely new and original, and [illegible] variety of ornaments by [illegible] Bailey & Co., Manufacturers.

[Advertisement.]

Blake's Patent Fire-Proof Paint, No. 110 [illegible]. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 25, by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Abram Mabie, Esq., formerly of Staten Island, to Miss Sarah E. Freeman, formerly of Stamford, N. H.

In this City, on Monday, Oct. 1, at the Oliver-st. Church, by Rev. E. L. Magoon, Mr. William L. Conwell to Miss Sarah L. Ladd, daughter of Nathaniel Ladd, all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at Plymouth Church, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. Theodore Tilton to Miss Elizabeth M. Richards, all of Brooklyn.

At Waterbury, Conn., on Monday, Oct. 1, at St. John's Church, by Rev. J. L. Clark, Frederick A. Nash, Esq., of [illegible], Ohio, to Mrs. Sarah L. Watrous, of the former place.

At Stockbridge, Mass., on Monday, Oct. 1, by Rev. Dr. Bellows, of this City and Rev. Mr. Dachel, of Stockbridge, Charles E. Butler, counselor-at-law, to Susan Ridley Sedgwick, daughter of the late Robert Sedgwick, all of this City.

At Springfield, Mass., on Tuesday, Sept. 25, by Rev. Francis Tiffany, Josiah Hedden, of this City, and Lucy, daughter of Hon. George Ashmun, of Springfield.

At Middletown, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 25, Josiah Pre[illegible], of New-York, to Ellen L., daughter of Henry Moore, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Oct. 1, at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Wendell, Jacob Tallman, formerly of this City, in the 94th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend funeral services this (Wednesday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, at No. 31 Pierrepont-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to New Brunswick for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Oct. 1, Mr. George A. Sharwo, in the 34th year of his age.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, at 3 o'clock P. M., this day, (Wednesday,) 3d inst., from the residence of Mrs. E. Clark, No. 220 Hicks-st.

At Danbury, Conn., on Monday afternoon, Oct. 1, Mrs. Julia E., wife of Leonard N. Dellicker, of Brooklyn, in the 33d year of her age. Also, in Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Oct. 1, of disease of the heart, Mr. Leonard N. Dellicker, of the firm of Mark Dellicker & Co., in the 44th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Danbury for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Oct. 1, after a long and painful illness, Capt. Alex. J. Cartwright, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Marine Society, and Board of Marine Surveyors, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Skillman-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 2.

$5,000 Ohio 6s, '60	105½	300 Erie Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
27,000 Virginia 6s	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,000 do	94½	200 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000 do	94½	200 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
14,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	95	50 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
16,000 do	94	300 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000 Missouri 6s	91	100 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
20,000 do	91½	100 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000 N. Carolina 6s	98	50 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000 Erie Bds, '83	[illegible]	50 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,000 Erie Bonds, '75	87½	50 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,000 do	88	100 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,000 do	87½	500 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,000 Hud. R. 2d Mg. Bs.	78	400 Reading Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,100 do	73½	1700 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000 Ill. C. R. R. B.	80	200 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
61,500 do	80	200 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
20,000 do	80	300 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
15,000 do	80	200 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
17,000 Ill. C. R. R. Fr. Bs.	81	500 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
300 N. Y. Cen. 6s	91½	100 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
500 N. Y. Cen. 7s	105	100 Hudson River R.	[illegible]	[illegible]
240 Del. & Hud. C.	127	100 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
32 Butchers & Drov. Bk.	125	13 Mich. So. & N. Ind'a	[illegible]	[illegible]
15 Hanover Bank	97	Construction	[illegible]	[illegible]
300 Canton Co.	[illegible]	300 Panama Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
300 do	25	700 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 do	25	20 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
1200 Cumb. Coal Co.	[illegible]	100 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	1400 Clev. & To. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]
400 do	[illegible]	300 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
200 do	[illegible]	200 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
200 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	200 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	200 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
300 do	[illegible]	200 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
400 Ward Coal Co.	14	100 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
50 Penn. Coal Co.	[illegible]	100 Harlem R.	[illegible]	[illegible]
50 C. & R. I. R. R.	[illegible]	50 do	[illegible]	[illegible]

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the board the following sales of bonds were made at auction by A. H. Muller:

$3,000 Ottawa Township, Ohio 7's, 1873		flat	27½
7,000 Pleasant	do	do	27
9,000 Perrysburg	do	do	29½
1,000 Washington	do	do	23
1,000 Erie & Susquehannah Coal Co. 7's, 1865		do	25

Adrian H. Muller will hold his regular semi-weekly sale of stocks to-morrow at 12½ o'clock at the Merchant's Exchange. Some first class securities will be sold by order of Executors.

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Erie Bonds, '75	87½	1250 Reading Railroad	[illegible]
5,000 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
11,000 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. B.	80	400 do	[illegible]
5,000 do	[illegible]	400 do	[illegible]
5,000 Ill. Free'd, with p.	81	100 do	[illegible]
700 Cumb. Coal Co.	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	50 Ill. Central Railroad	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	100 Hudson Riv. R. R.	[illegible]
50 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	32 Galena & Chic. R. R.	117
400 do	[illegible]	1500 Erie Railroad	[illegible]
100 Nic. Transit Co.	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
104 Pennsyl. Coal Co.	100	100 do	[illegible]
150 Harlem R. R.	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
600 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
100 Panama Railroad	[illegible]	200 do	[illegible]
100 do	103½		

TUESDAY, Oct. 2—P. M.

Foreign Exchange took a very favorable turn to-day for the arrest of further shipments of Specie. There was quite a press of first-class bills on the market, and at every variety of price, from 108½ to 109½ on London, and 5.17½ to 5.13¾ on Paris. The regular Bankers drew some small amounts early in the day at the outside figures on London, but subsequently yielded to 109¼, where any considerable sums were applied for. Transient Bank and good commercial bills were in competition at 109½ down to 108¾. We have heard of sales of the former at 109¼, the money to be paid in 15 days free of interest, which make the terms a small fraction under 109¼, as money now goes in the Street. There were three days' sight bills, Bank drawn, offered at 110, equal to not over 109 3-16ths. The Southern Banks are generally desirous of closing out their balances on the other side from the late season's business, anticipating much lower prices in a few weeks. There was a wider selection of Francs, also, for the present packet, and some prime credits offered at 6.17½ against Grain and other shipments to the Continent. The market closed unsettled, with more sellers than buyers. The steamer had only about $200,000 in gold engaged at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Owing to the present state of the money market in England, the Bankers here do not immediately look for very low rates of exchange, such as ruled for a time last December, but the calculation is certainly general that the present decline below what are called the Specie shipping terms will soon be fully established, if not already so.

The Money Market continues to exhibit much the same features noticed last week. The tone is altogether unequal as between mercantile paper and loans on demand. The merchants are generally comfortable, and the business paper that finds its way into the Street for negotiation is readily done at 8 or 9 ℔ cent. on first-class names, and the amount offering is not large. The pressure, therefore, may be said to have fallen exclusively on parties who have been carrying Stocks in Wall-street by hypothecating them with Banks and private Bankers for Money returnable on demand. At present, no less than three prominent influences go to make up or aggravate the temporary change against such negotiations; first the sudden decline in the Bank reserve of Specie to ten millions; secondly, the absence of Foreign orders for the best class of State and Railway Securities, which have largely accumulated in the Street since last Spring, and lastly, the disposition of the private Bankers just now to employ their means in the Foreign Exchanges. To-day there was no let-up in the calls for Money, and heavier sacrifices were made at the Stock Exchange on good securities than had previously been submitted to. Nearly $300,000 of the leading State and Railway Bonds were sold at a decline of 1@1½ ℔ cent. from the low rates of Monday, and from 2 to 5 ℔ cent. below the August currency. In the Share list, Delaware and Hudson was done at 127, Pennsylvania Coal at par, Panama at 103½, Michigan Central but bid at the close 85½, Michigan Southern 8[illegible], and New-York Central, (private sale,) 84½. Among the more active or speculative shares, the decline is less precipitate, although it is against this class that the "short" interest, or technically the Bears, make the decided fight. The business in Reading, Erie, Toledo and Cumberland, was large, including a heavy [illegible] the contracts. The Bulls in Erie show the most determined spirit, the fluctuations to-day, on 5,000 shares sold, not exceeding ½ ℔ cent. The general market closed with a heavy feeling; although, looking beyond the immediate calls for Money, it is quite certain that the prospect for early improvement in the condition of the City Banks and the profitable activity of business outside of Wall-street promises not only fairly, but most encouragingly, and we here venture to put on record the opinion of some of the shrewdest of the Brokers, that, "for those who have money," the day has come to buy bargains. The panic, if not over, ought to be soon. The Panama Gold steamer delivered $755,000 additional from California, making $1,768,000 from the packets of 5th September from San Francisco. The Sub-Treasury balance increased only $31,391; standing, at the close of business this afternoon, $7,258,714.

The assessment of $5 the share on Illinois Central Stock has been called for the 1st November, when the Company will pay an interest of 86 cents the share on the regular $15 Stock. This Stock sold to-day, under this call, or the pressure for money, at $7 for $15 paid in.

We notice that the Lake receipts of Grain at Buffalo from Saturday to Monday morning last, reached the large figure of 311,695 bushels, and at Oswego, 86,316 bushels. There is now afloat, bound for Oswego, 450,835 bushels. There was cleared from Chicago on Saturday, exclusive of the amount forwarded to Detroit and Toledo by rail, 148,521 bushels.

The Indiana State Auditor gives notice that the securities held in trust for the redemption of the circulating notes of the Plymouth Bank, at Plymouth; State Stock Security Bank, at Newport; Traders' Bank, at Terre Haute; Drovers' Bank, at Rome; Farmers' Bank, at Sterling; Agricultural Bank, at Mount Sterling, and New York Stock Bank at Vincennes—all of Indiana—will be sold at auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in this City, at noon, on the 29th inst. These securities consist of Indiana and Pennsylvania Fives, and Virginia and Lousiana Sixes.

At the Annual Election of Directors of the Marine Bank, of Buffalo, held on the 25th inst., the following gentlemen were re-elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:—Geo. Palmer, James S. Wadsworth, John P. Beekman, John Arnott, Wm. R. Gwinn, Constant Cook, Jno. Magee, and Jas. M. Ganson. Messrs Palmer and Ganson were re-elected President, and Cashier, and Mr. George H. Ganson was appointed Assistant Cashier.

The North River Insurance Company have declared a half yearly dividend of 8 ℔ cent., payable on 10th inst.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* notices the organization of the Mauch Chunk Bank, of Pennsylvania. Its bills are to be redeemed at par by the Girard Bank, Philadelphia. The old Franklin Fire Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, have declared a regular half yearly dividend of 6 ℔ cent., and an extra dividend of 6 ℔ cent.

The Land Sales for September, by the Illinois Central Company, were 29,911 acres for $439,684, being an average of $14 ℔ acre.

Money Circular for the Continent.

Translated Extract.] NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1855.

The arrival of the steamer from Liverpool, 15th September, with the announcement of the fall of Sebastopol, has failed to produce any favorable effect upon our Stock market. The advices of a further advance to 4½ ℔ cent. by the Bank of England of its rate of discount, and of general financial news looked upon as unfavorable, brought at a moment when a more active demand for Money was being felt, have more than neutralized the effect which might have been expected from it under different circumstances, and we have to notice a marked decline upon our Stocks in general, but more particularly upon the shares of Railroads, and upon the Bonds of many of them. At the close the market was heavy.

Some United States 6s, 1862, have been sold at an advance of 1 ℔ cent. Transactions in State Stocks have been very limited. A few Ohio 6s, 1860, were done at an advance of ½. On the other hand, there is a decline of ½ on Tennessee 6s; of 1½ on Missouri 6s; of 1½ on Virginia 6s, and of 1 on Indiana 5s. An auction sale of $161,000 Pennsylvania 5s, coupons, was effected at 89½ to 90½.

The only transaction of some note amongst City Bonds which came to our knowledge, is the negotiation of about $90,000 Brooklyn 6s, at par, being the balance of the recent loan of that city remaining unsold. These securities have been taken as investment by one of our local institutions. In City and County Bonds there are no marked fluctuations in prices, and the inactivity, heretofore noticed, still exists. There is also great dullness in Railroad Bonds generally bought at private sale, as well as at the Board of Brokers. We except, however, the Illinois Central Construction, the transactions in which have been very large, closing 2½ lower. We quote them ex interest 1st October. The decline in exchange is very decided. Principal sales on London 109¼@109½; on Paris, 5.13¾@5.15.

DE COPPET & CO.

Money Circular for England.

Per Baltic.] NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1855.

EXTRACT.—The stringency in Money matters which existed at the date of our last report, has continued unabated to the present time. The export of Specie to Europe, the payment of duties at the Sub-Treasury, the withdrawal of funds belonging to country Banks, and drain of Coin to the interior, consequent upon the moving of the large crops of Breadstuffs to the Eastern markets, have, in the absence of arrivals from California, materially reduced the deposits and Specie balances of the Banks in this City, and induced, as an act of prudence, a considerable reduction of loans, as will be seen by the Comparative Statement of the weekly returns. The decrease of loans during the fortnight is $3,011,784, and the total reduction since 17th August, the moment of greatest expansion, is $3,766,825. The loss of Specie in the same time is $5,261,545. The curtailment having been almost exclusively in demand loans, its effect upon the Stock market has been quite decided, while little, if any, inconvenience is experienced in other branches of business. During the last week there has been increased activity in the different classes of Securities, excepting such as are generally held for investment, principally in consequence of the money wants of the operators forcing them to sell. The proportion of Cash sales is greater than usual, while large differences are paid on time contracts, an evidence of the general belief that the pressure will prove but temporary, and that when it ceases to exist, a material advance in the market value of all Stocks will be realized, as the natural consequence of the great prosperity of the general business of the country. The Foreign Exchange market is lower, and closed heavy. The supply of bills has increased, and the demand is moderate.

CAMMANN & CO.

Money Circular for the Continent.

Translated Extract.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

The California steamers having, by virtue of a new arrangement, been delayed a week behind their usual time, the specie reserve of our Banks has experienced a serious reduction. This fact, accompanied by the continued drain of coin for export, and for duties paid into the Sub-Treasury, has forced these institutions to call in their loans, subject to demand, and Money, in consequence, has become quite scarce. This state of things has seriously affected the Stock market, and a heavy decline has been the result. The depression has been felt equally on speculative and investment securities. The latter have, generally speaking, not been sold in large quantities, but, owing to the absence of foreign orders, such sales as have been made have been effected at a heavy difference. The condition of the London Money market tends to check the disposition recently evinced among capitalists to take advantage of the present low prices. Everything, however, leads us to believe that the existing stringency can be anything more than temporary.

Government Stocks have been sold in trifling amounts without change of rates. Californias remain steady at 87. Illinois int. improvement of 1847, have declined 3. Indiana and Louisianas 1 ℔ cent., Missouris 1, North Carolina's 1, Tennessee 1, and Virginia 1½ ℔ cent.

The only large sale of City and County Bonds has been the purchase of the balance of $90,000 of the new Brooklyn 6 ℔ cent. loan, at par; and a few Ohio and Kentucky County Bonds have been sold at [illegible] rates.

MARIE & KANZ.

Cotton Circular.

Per Baltic.] NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1855.

Our last respects were issued on 19th ult. per *Atlantic*, the market closing heavy. The Baltic's advices to 7th ult. were received the next day, and their rather disappointing political expectation, the general disposition was shown to realize, producing a decline of ⅛c., with sales of 7,000 bales in the week on the basis of 10c. for Middling Uplands. After which there was a pause in business until the receipt of the *America's* advices to 15th ult., on Thursday at 5 P. M.—the market up that point being called firmer from the absence of any large pressing parcels, but entirely without activity. These accounts of sales of only 46,360 bales and a feeble market at the close, at the quotations of the preceding Friday, with a further increase in the rates of interest to 4½ ℔ cent., again upset the calculation of holders, and during Friday and Saturday we may safely say there was no market for the article, the disposition to buy being entirely dependent on the receipt of the letter mail, which was not to hand until after business hours on the last named day. The operations since have been confined to actual wants of spinners, and have not exceeded 1,000 bales in the last two days. We quote a very heavy market at holders' views above.

Again we have to report exceedingly favorable weather for another fortnight from all sections of the Cotton States. Nothing has occurred to interfere with the picking, and from the large amount opened we presume it has been unequaled heretofore. Low water still prevails all over the great southwest section, except simply the Mississippi River, which remains in fair boating stage. The deliveries at New-Orleans from the plantations contiguous to that river continue on an immense scale, setting at defiance all calculations formed upon those of ordinary seasons; the receipts there up to 26th ultimo showing an excess of 75,000 bales as compared with the previous year, with an unsold stock of 112,000 bales. The equinoctial storm passed over with no injury of moment, except on the Gulf of Mexico; the interior appears to have escaped.

T. J. STEWART & CO.

Ohio and Mississippi Road.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

There was a meeting of the creditors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad held last night, at the Office of the Company, to consider the following document, and sign the same:

It is agreed between the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, and the creditors of the Company, whose names are hereto subscribed, as follows, viz.:

The said Company agrees, with the other subscribers to this paper, to pay all claims, which they hold against the Company, as soon and as rapidly as can be done without endangering the speedy completion of the Railroad, and to pay thereon interest, at the rate of 10 ℔ cent. per annum.

The other subscribers to the paper agree with the Company, and with each other, not to coerce the payment of their respective claims against the Company for the period of two years. By order of the Board.

WILLIAM NEFF, President.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1855.

Judge Woodruff was called to the chair.

Mr. Neff, President of the Board, addressed the creditors, explaining to them the great importance and immediate necessity of action on the proposition given above, showing wherein the creditors themselves, as well as the city and country at large, would be benefited by freeing the Company from its present embarrassments, and thus insuring the speedy completion of the Road.

Mr. Neave considered that there was no wise alternative outside the proposition submitted.

The creditors present were invited to give reasons, if any could be suggested, why they should not agree to the arrangements the President of the Board had elucidated. No one had any objections to offer, and the creditors signed the paper. Creditors having claims amounting to over $100,000, have already affixed their signatures, and the Committee appointed at a former meeting to wait upon creditors and explain the matter to them, reported the most flattering success. It seems to be generally conceded that the action of the Board is the very best that could be taken under the circumstances.

The Atlanta Bank under Protest.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, Sept. 29.

We are informed, on reliable authority, that the bills of the Bank of Atlanta to the amount of $4,000, are now under protest, and that legal proceedings will be forthwith instituted to forfeit and annul the charter. The following are the circumstances, as we are informed: A gentleman from Illinois called at the Bank immediately after the opening of its doors in the morning, and presented $35,000 for redemption, and during the whole forenoon the Bank only counted $10,000—which could have been accomplished easily in thirty minutes, as the packages were made up of bills of $5 and upwards, and put up in packages of $500 each. In the afternoon the payment of the remaining $25,000 was demanded by a Notary, who was paid all but $4,000, when he was ordered by the Bank officers out of the Bank, whereupon he proceeded to protest that amount.

At a former period, only a few weeks since, the Bank of Atlanta, and the Bank of the Interior, at Griffin, kept an agent waiting about *eight days*, before they paid him $190,000, which was presented by him.

Our Statute requires that all Banks shall pay their bills "promptly on demand," and in case of failure, the Governor, on proof thereof, is required to proceed against them to forfeit and annul their charters.

That the Bank of Atlanta has in this instance clearly forfeited its charter there is not a reasonable doubt. For every man, familiar with Banking customs, knows that $35,000 could be counted and paid as well in two hours as two days. And as the Bank failed to pay "promptly" in the language of the law, it has therefore forfeited its Charter.

Covington and Lexington Railroad.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

So great an amount of grain and other kinds of freight have accumulated at several depôts on this road, that this week an extra freight train will be put on. At Lexington alone there is now near forty thousand bushels of wheat awaiting transportation; a large quantity at Paris; about five thousand bushels at Cynthia, and several lots at other places. The practical advantages of this road to the country through which it passes is being directly felt. For instance, Pendleton County, usually heretofore called "Hoop-pole County," because hoop-poles were the chief article of export,—being so far removed from markets that there was little to stimulate the greatest amount of industry,—seldom yielded more than was sufficient to bread her own inhabitants; but now, since she has sure, safe and speedy means of reaching our city and other points of trade, her hills and valleys are cultivated more generally, and with more care, and the result this season already is that there has been shipped from within her borders $125,000 worth of wheat.

Panama Road.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

The Report of the Chief Engineer, which is prefaced by a communication from the Directors to the Stockholders, showing that a large revenue may be expected from the trade of the South Pacific, has been published. A tabulated statement in the Report shows that the Imports and Exports of the United States from and to the ports of the Pacific, independently of the California trade, amounted in value to $17,000,000 in 1840, and to about $34,000,000 in 1854, having doubled in five years. The tonnage has increased in still greater proportion, and has employed larger vessels, for, while the number of ships has trebled, the tonnage has quadrupled. The number of passengers conveyed over the Isthmus in 1853, with twenty-three miles of the Railway completed, was 32,111; and in 1854, with thirty-one miles open, 30,106; and both, especially the last, were years of great depression in the business of California. The estimate of the Chief Engineer, that 40,000 passengers will pass over the Railway in 1856, cannot, therefore, be considered extravagant.

The Northern Cross Railroad.

From the Illinois Democrat.

We passed over a portion of this road in July last, and we are pleased to say that it is the best new road we have ever traveled upon. As this road is now completed so that it will afford every facility for shipping the vast products from Schuyler to Quincy, our people had better consult their interest by giving Quincy that portion of her trade which has heretofore gone to St. Louis. We are convinced in our mind that while the Illinois River is closed during the coming winter, Quincy will receive a tremendous trade from this country. If our country merchants would once purchase their goods from the wholesale dealers in Quincy, they would soon dissolve all connection from St. Louis. We can go to Quincy in one day, purchase our goods and return the next day, while it takes longer than that to go to St. Louis, and costs more money than to make the entire trip to Quincy and back. We hope the citizens of Schuyler will take this great saving of time and money into consideration.

Cook County and Chicago City.

From the Chicago Journal.

The complete census of this county is now in the office of the Clerk. The number of white males is 50,[illegible]; females, 44,[illegible]; colored, 606, giving a total of [illegible] in the city and county.

This shows an increase of population in five years, of 60,875, or over twelve thousand a year.

The number of pupils is [illegible], and of schools 162.

The number of manufactories is 377, and the value of their product exceeds ten and a quarter millions of dollars.

The value of live stock is set at $1,300,467, the number of pounds of wool, at 48,786.

The number of persons in the city and county called for "conquering a peace," is nearly thirty thousand.

The remarkable increase in manufactures will be appreciated when it is remembered that within five years they have advanced some three millions of dollars.

Trade on the Canals.

From the Albany Evening Journal, 2d.

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water, during the fourth week in September, in the years 1854 and 1855, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1854	20,[illegible]	61,[illegible]	490,[illegible]	123,[illegible]
1855	23,[illegible]	295,[illegible]	382,[illegible]	154,[illegible]
Inc.	2,377	Inc. 234,442	Dec. 115,[illegible]	Inc. 31,[illegible]

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 22th of September, inclusive, during the years 1854 and 1855, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1854	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1855	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec.	[illegible]	Dec. 1,44[illegible]	Inc. 1,4[illegible]	Dec. [illegible]

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 22th of September, inclusive, during the years 1853 and 1855, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1853	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1855	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows a [illegible] 381,785 barrels of Flour.

The following table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 22th September, inclusive, during the years 1853, 158 days, 1854, 143 days, and 1855, 149 days:

	1853.	1854.	1855.
Canal open	April 20.	May 1.	May 1.
Flour, bbls	1,735,153	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bush	3,352,881	2,877,730	[illegible]
Corn, bush	3,062,766	6,[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bush	578,156	677,022	[illegible]
Rye, bush	[illegible]	67,700	[illegible]
Other grains, bush	2,276,651	2,646,316	[illegible]
Beef, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, bbls	160,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashes, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	10,[illegible]	14,[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, lbs	854,[illegible]	731,[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	3,[illegible]	3,877,[illegible]	[illegible]
Bacon, lbs	10,[illegible]	17,728,[illegible]	[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Oct. 1.

COTTON active at unchanged rates. Sales to-day, 3,000 bales.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.

TUESDAY. *First Board.*—[illegible]

Closing Prices.—[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 57 | Sun sets..... 5 43 | Moon rises..... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook... 10 14 | Gov. Island... 10 [illegible] | Hell Gate...... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, OCT. 2.

Cleared.

Steamships Philadelphia, Griffin, Havana and New-Orleans, M. O. Roberts; Baltic, Comstock, Liverpool, E. K. Collins.

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship George Law, Gray, Aspinwall Sept. 22, with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts. [illegible]

Steamship Florida, Woodhull, from Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. [illegible]

Steamship Nashville, Berry, 57 hours from Charleston, mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. [illegible]

[illegible]

Schr. Emeline, Carey, Virginia, with charcoal.

[illegible]

BELOW—Brig William Moore, of [illegible].

WIND—At sunset, N., light, and rain.

Sailed.

Steamships United States, for Havana; Philadelphia, do.; Ships West Point, Liverpool; [illegible]; New-Orleans; St. Nicholas Havre.

Memoranda.

The ship [illegible], reported as below on Monday, was probably meant for the Underwriter, since arrived.

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

FURS.

LADIES' FUR STORE,
No. 28 John-st., New-York.

J. H. HARLEY, importer and manufacturer of Russian, Hudson Bay and American Furs, [illegible] description of the choicest Furs made into the most fashionable articles for ladies' wear.

He flatters himself that his long experience and reputation for keeping none but articles he can warrant, will be a sufficient inducement for customers to call on him.

FURS.—F. LANDRY, No. 449 Broadway, New-York, tenders his grateful thanks to his customers and the public for the favors he has so long enjoyed at their hands, and solicits their continued patronage and recommendation. A new and substantial stock of fashionable Ladies' Furs are now ready for inspection and will be sold on reasonable terms. Orders strictly attended. Country and city merchants are invited to examine his City trade stock.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

PLAYING CARDS.—The subscribers have the exclusive sale of A. Dougherty's manufacture of playing cards, and have constantly on hand all the different grades, including his celebrated linen dealing cards.

J. VAN VALKENBURGH & CO.,
No. 113 Pearl-st., Manufactory 28 [illegible].

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

SUGARS FOR PRESERVING.—Just received, a small invoice of Dutch Crushed sugar, a superior article for preserving. Also, other white and brown sugars, for family groceries, by sale in quantities to suit buyers. Families at wholesale prices by J. G. BOWLES, No. [illegible] and [illegible] Greenwich-st.

CHARLES [illegible], Manufacturer of [illegible] [illegible] Champagne, Burgundy, [illegible]. [illegible] Chambers and Warren sts., New-York.